PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday, 2 P.M. 1906.		Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
18th	Aug.	PERSIA	7951	....	....
25th	„	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
1st	Sept.	MOLDAVIA	9500	....	....
8th	„	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
12th	„ *	CALEDONIA	7558	(EXTRA)	
15th	„	EGYPT	7912	....	....
22nd	„	ORIENTAL	5284	MACEDONIA	10512
29th	„	ARCADIA	6603	....	....
6th	Oct.	PENINSULLAR	5294	CHINA	7912
13th	„	ARABIA	7903	....	....
20th	„	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
27th	„	PERSIA	7951	....	....
3rd	Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
10th	„	MARMORA	10509	....	....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

* This Steamer will call at Malta and London only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms, but the Steamers leaving Bombay about the 30th August and 17th September will not convey Passengers from Bombay.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

BOMBAY, 31st July 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Rebufat	6th Sep. 1906.
YARRA	4,248	Bellier	4th Oct. „
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	1st Nov. „
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	29th Nov. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	15th. Sep. 1906.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	13th Oct. „

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.

Class Rs. 735 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
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AUGUST 7TH 1906.
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ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA) LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	470	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	525	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	470	7.0	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	1050	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	...

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.

* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations:—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.		Due at Port Said about.		Due Bombay about.		Leave Bombay.	
B										
B	Langton Hall	4,400	July	28	Aug.	12	Aug.	24	Aug.	31
A	City of York	7,705	Aug.	7	„	20	„	31	Sept.	6
B	City of Agra	4,320	„	20	Sept.	4	Sept.	15	„	30
A	City of Karachi	5,000	„	29	„	11	„	22	„	27
A	City of Edinburgh	6,255	Sept.	5	„	18	„	30	Oct.	6
B	Crosby Hall	4,052	„	14	„	28	Oct.	13	„	20
A	City of Vienna	4,672	„	27	Oct.	11	„	24	„	30
A	Trafford Hall	5,800	Oct.	8	„	20	Nov.	1	Nov.	6
A	City of Bombay	4,548	„	17	„	29	„	11	„	16
B	Prome	3,580	„	25	Nov.	8	„	18	„	24

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY.
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
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SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route,—Via.
LINGA	2170	Mon. 27th Aug.	12 noon	P'Bunder & Cutch.
KASARA	1200	Thur. 30th Aug.	10 a.m.	(direct).
LHASA	2170	Frid. 24th Aug.	8 a.m.	(direct).

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,010 tons, on MONDAY, 27th August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 30th Aug. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "OKARA," 5,300 tons, on or about 31st Aug.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing	Ports of call
NERBUDDA	3025	12th Sep.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.
NUDDEA	3000	26th Sep.	Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar.
PUTIALA	3000	10th Oct.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

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Agents, BOMBAY.

23rd August, 1906.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† CHINA	G. Damianovich	6000	30th Aug. 1906
† AUSTRIA	A. Bilaffer	7600	5th Oct. „
† SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5158	5th Nov. „
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5894	5th Dec. „

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Aust Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes are issued at reduced Fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	26th Sep. 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages apply to—

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SASSOON HOUSE, 52, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Sept. 1906
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Oct. „
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Nov. „

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	„ 900	„ 525	

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Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept. 1906.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Oct. „
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. „

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO,
Acting Agent.

No. 59. HORNBY ROAD.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
* KAISER	2721	Von Holt	24th August.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES
Agent.

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TROOPING SEASON, 1906-7.

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RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .... Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

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London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

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RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

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Bombay. Calcutta. HongKong. Kobe. Cebu. Manila. City of Mexico. Shangai. Yokohama. Penang. Panama. Singapore. San Francisco. Washington, D.C. Canton. Monterey.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE.
42/48, Church Gate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .... £ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .... £ 135,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

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THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA LTD.

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Week Days (saturdays excepted) 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. (S.T.)
Saturdays 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. (S.T.)

ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1901.

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JHANG
KASUR
KOHAT
LYALLPORE
LUDHIANA
MIANWALI
MONTGOMERY
MULTAN CITY
MUZAFFARGARH
PATIALA
PESHAWAR
RAWALPINDI CITY
SIALKOTE
SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)
UMBALLA

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.—
MEERUT
SAHARANPORE

Sind.—
KARACHI
HYDERABAD
LARKANA
SHIKARPORE
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AMRITSAR
ALLAHABAD
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WORKING FUNDS ... 12,00,000

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 8, 12, and 24 months at 4, 4 1/2 and 5 per cent. p. a. interest respectively. Special rates for students and Public Institutions. Deposits for the benefits of widows and Orphans are received at special rate of 6 per cent. p. a. Short Notice Deposits are received bearing interest at 3 per cent. p. a. repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of Deposit.

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SPECIALLY SELECTED.

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NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.

F. A. BOSCOLO, *Proprietor.*

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EXTRA STRONG PEPPERMINTS,

in 1 lb. Glass-stoppered Jars Rs. 1-8 each jar included.

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MONGINI BROTHER'S RICH TEA CAKES Re. 1 per lb.

MONGINI BROTHER'S FRUIT SYRUPS in pint bottles including Strawberry, Raspberry, Pine-apple Lemon etc. etc. Re. 1 per bottle.

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when selecting an artificial food for their babies

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £550,000

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BRANCHES:

Calcutta. Lahore. Amritsar. Kurrachee. Steamer Point. Delhi. Bombay. Madras. Rangoon. Aden. Cawnpore. Colombo. Mandalay. Newera Elya. Kandy. Tuticorin. Zanzibar. Mombassa. Nairobi. Chittagong

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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RESERVE FUND £975,000
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CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Jenkins House (Ground Floor), Apollo Bunder, opposite the Tramway Co.'s Office, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture such as dining table and chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiters, drawing room, suit of sofas and chairs, cabinets, bedsteads, single and double almyrahs, clothes presses, chest of drawers, glassware, crockeryware, plateware, rich table ornaments, pictures, etc., the property of Mrs. A. Desa proceeded to England.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE AT 11 A. M.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Habib Osmun Memon, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 24th inst, at 11 a.m., sell by Public Auction in the shop in Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, and opposite Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co's. Offices.—A lot of old Chinaware, books, pictures, glassware, carpets, stands etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

SALE AT 11-30 A. M.

AUCTION SALE of best Perfumery, Provisions, etc.

Under instruction from N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Manekji Sorabji Patell, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at 11-30 a.m., sell by Public Auction in Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, the stock-in-trade of the insolvent in the shop and godown in Parsee Bazar street and Bhoiwada Lane, Fort, and the shop in Chukla consisting of—

Assorted perfumery soap, tea provisions etc.

Private offers for the above will be received by the Official Assignee, till 2 p.m., on Friday, the 24th inst.

For further particular application may be made to the undersigned. The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF WOOLLEN OF VENETIANS, SILK AND STRIPED LUSTERS HOMESPUNS, WOOLLEN SERGE, TENNIS WELSE CRICKET SHIRT AND GAUGE FLANNELS, FLOWERED SILKS, IN PIECES.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the concerned the undermentioned woollens, and silks comprising—

Woollen venetians, silk black and white lustres, striped lustres homespuns, woollen white serge, tennis single and double flannels Welse and Cricket flannels, shirt and checked gauge flannels flowered silks &c.

The above are from 3 yards and above, and will be sold singly to suit private buyers.

The pieces are on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers with mirror cup boards, clothes presses, sofas, and easy chairs, iron safes, Chubb's safe on stand, electric revolving and ceiling fans, and figures, walnutwood cottage piano by Hopkinson, London.

1 Lot of medical books and surgical instruments.
2 Jones English sewing machines manufacturing and tailor-sizes new.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mr. Louis Fermaux:—paint brushes, rent lead, linseed oil empty tins, etc.

At 3 p.m.

Several gents bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 strong built office shigram.
1 glass front double seated brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
BOMBAY, 24TH AUGUST, 1906.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

The materials of buildings Street No. 17-1, 19 Case No. 246 Bala Street. The materials of buildings Street Nos. 220—222, 224—228, Case No. 54 Girgaum Back Road.

MENESSE & Co.,
BOMBAY, 24TH AUGUST, 1906.

ESTABLISHED 1867.
Cable Address: "Woodhouse, Brighouse."
WOODHOUSE & MITCHELL, LIMITED,
Brighouse, Yorkshire, England.
STEAM ENGINES & MILL GEARING
For Textile, Flour & other Mills
Contractors to H.M. War Department.

HORSES, CATTLE, DOGS, BIRDS.
THE
ELLIMAN E.F.A. BOOK.
192 pages, cloth board covers, Illustrated.
240,000 copies issued.
ANIMALS
A KNOWLEDGE OF ITS CONTENTS causes the Elliman First Aid Book (E.F.A.) animals treatment, to be kept handy for ready references in cases of accidents to and ailments of HORSES, CATTLE, DOGS, BIRDS, such as leg troubles, Rheumatism, Common Cold, Pleurisy, Operation of the Liver and Lungs, etc., in Horses; Common Ailments of Cattle, of Dogs, and of Birds. Price 1s. post free to all parts of the world (Foreign stamps accepted). Or upon terms to be found upon a label affixed to the outside of the back of the wrapper of bottles, 7d., 1s. 6d. sizes.
ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION.
ELLIMAN'S for Sprains, Rheumatism, Curbs, Splints when forming, Sprung Sinews, Capped Hocks, Over-reaches, Bruises, Cuts, Broken Knees, Sore Shoulders, Sore Throats, Sore Backs in Horses, Sprains in Dogs, Cramp in Birds, etc.
The Dogs-Birds section, 56 pages only, may be had apart from the complete book of 192 pages, and into a section alone (24 pages) is free and post free. A size at 2d. is now on sale for owners of Dogs and Birds requiring to use a small quantity only of
ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION.
ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., SLOUGH, ENG.

ELLIMAN'S ELIMINATES PAIN!
Eliminating trials reduce the number of really safe and useful massage lubricants to one,
ELLIMAN'S.
For the relief of Aches and Pains as Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Sore throat from Cold, Cold on the Chest, Cure to Bronchitis, Neuralgia from Cold, Chilblains before Ipswich, Cramp, Illness, Soreness of the Limbs after Cycling, Football, Rowing, Golf etc
MASSAGE with
ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION
is known to give best results. TO MASSAGE IN AN EFFICIENT WAY can easily be learned by obtaining a copy of the
ELLIMAN R.E.P. BOOK
(RUBBING CASES PAIN HANDBOOK)
208 pages, Illustrated, Cloth Board Covers.
"Full of those items of First Aid Knowledge, both surgical and medical, which are indispensable to the Household."—*London Daily Express.*
Four ways of obtaining the Elliman R.E.P. Book:—
1. Order of Elliman, Sons & Co., 1s. post free to all parts of the world (Foreign stamps accepted); 2. Upon terms to be found upon a label affixed to various containing 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s.
ELLIMAN'S
UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION.
ELLIMAN, SONS & Co., SLOUGH, ENG.

ESTD. HILL'S 1778.
TOBACCOS AND CIGARETTES.
R. & J. HILL, LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles, also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM
in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST-IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED-IRON SHEETS
Kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from
GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
KING'S BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all Dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
H. G. W. MEIKLE,
Acting Secretary.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES
Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil Not made of gelatine. Full directions. All Chemists.
Insist on SAVARESSE'S

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" are as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—Delivered Free.

MORNING EDITION ONLY.

	Cash.	Credit.
Yearly	Rs. 10	Rs. 25
Half-yearly	„ 11	„ 14
Quarterly	„ 6	„ „
Monthly	„ 2	„ „

MORNING AND EDITION.

	Cash.	Credit.
Yearly	Rs. 20	Rs. 38
Half-yearly	„ 16	„ 20
Quarterly	„ 9	„ 11
Monthly	„ 3	„ „

TO MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS—With Postage

Cash.		Cred.	
Yearly	Rs. 30	Yearly	Rs. „
Half-yearly	„ 16	Half-yearly	„ „
Quarterly	„ 9	Quarterly	„ „
Monthly	„ 3	Monthly	„ „

SINGLE COPY ONE ANN

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse between Annas 2 and Rs. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENT:—

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion . . . . . Rs.
Second and Third insertion . . . . . each „
Fourth and succeeding insertions at „ Re.

No Advertisement counted as less than ten lines.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence; Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines . . . . . Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line. 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion . . . . . Per line As. 8
Second do. . . . . „ 4½
Third do. . . . . „ 2½

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a length time, special contracts are made.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 2.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY

POST FREE.

Yearly	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 5

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.

POST FREE.

Yearly	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 5

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to—"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, LIMITED."

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TIMETRIED
STRENGTHENING TONIC.
PROF. JAMES'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS



are a time-tried, digestion-stimulating, blood-enriching, strength-restoring and energy increasing tonic for nursing mothers, convalescents, invalids, elderly people and all others whose health needs building up.

Rs. 2-0 Per Bottle of 40 Pills.
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.,
No. 23, MARKET, BOMBAY.
LOCAL AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Ld., Bombay

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, August 22.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	87 1/2	+	—1/8
3 per cent. Rentes	97 3/4	—	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	104 1/2	—	—1/16
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 1/8	—	unchanged
SILVER—			
Spot in London	30 13/16	+	"
2 months hence	30 3/4	=	"
Spot in New York	66 5/8		
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·17 1/2	—	+ 1/4
Berlin cheques	20·47	—	— 1/8
New York Demand	4·84 3/8	+	
DISCOUNTS—			unchanged
Bank of England	3 1/2 pr. ct.	—	+ 1/8
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 3/8 "	+	+ 1/8
6 months' sight Bank Bills	3 5/8 "	+	unchanged
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1/2 "	—	"
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 "	—	
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	2 3/8 "	—	+ 1/4
7 day market loans	2 3/8 "	—	± 1/8

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 80,00,000.
Rs. 29·70 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 10·40 do Bombay.
Rs. 21·10 do Madras.

41·20

At 1s. 4 1-32d.

Minimum rate received 9 per cent. average rate 16·03.

Telegraphic Transfers—
Rs. 18·90 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. Nil do Bombay.
Rs. Nil do Madras.

18·90

At 1s. 4 1-16d.

Minimum rate received 9 per cent. average rate 16·06.
Total amount sold during week Rs. 91,50,000
Amount to be allotted next week „ 90,00,000
Extra allotments nil.

TALLOW.
Finest Australian Beef 32-6.
Finest Australian Mutton 33-6.
Tone of Auction Strong.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 51 + 1/4 A-S.sellers firm
Brown 48 1/2 — 1-4 A.-S. buyers firm

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 44 1/8 A.-S. sellers strong

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	improved demand
East Indian	quiet
Manchester	quiet
Total Sales	mutilated
Spot	5·44 + 3
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 1/4
Sold on speculation and for Export	mutilated
Imports	do
Futures closed	quiet

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·08	5·02	4·99
+3	+3	+3
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·99	5·00	5·02
+3	+3	+3
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May.
5·04	5·05	5·07
+3	+3	+4

Receipts at U. S. Ports	9,000
Do. last year	7,000
Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Do. do. Continent	1,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10·10
Futures, month of Dec.	9·15—2 }*
Do. month of March	9·35—1

* Advanced early owing to firm cables and declined later on in consequence of bearish interior movement.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	9 7/8
Futures, month of Oct.	9·10—1
Do. month of Dec.	9·12—1
Tone at close	steady.

Liverpool quotations for East Indian cotton al reduced 1s. 16d.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 22 August.

Cotton	272	bales.
Wheat	3,871	cwts.
Linseed	954	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	2,252	do
Gingellyseed	126	do
Poppyseed	1,693	do
Groundnuts	nil	do
Castorseed	1,218	do
Rice	5,151	do
Myrabollams	nil	do
Cottonseed	992	do
Mowraseed	348	do
Gram	1,898	do
Joowar	39	do
Maize	nil	

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.
Gold bullion Rs. 10,06,080.
Gold coin Rs. 19,500.
Ex s s "Egypt" from London.

The Bombay markets are all closed for the Ganesh Chaturthi holiday.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet
Estimated sales	5,000 bales.
Imports	7000 "

Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·05	4·98	4·96
—3	—4	—3
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·95	4·97	4·98
—4	—3	—4
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
5·01	5·02	5·03
—3	—3	—4

Total sales yesterday 7,000 Bales.

THE INDIAN GOLD MINES.

The following are the latest London quotations have been received by Special Cablegram:—

Mines.	Share.	Paid up.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold	£1	3s. 6d.	£0 0 9	premium
Balaghat	£1	£1	£1 3 6	£1 4 9
Champion Reef	2s. 6d	2s. 6d.	£0 15 6	£0 16 6
Coromandel	£1	£1	£0 2 3	£0 3 6
Dec. G. F. Dev	£1	2s. 6d.	£0 2 0	£ 3 0
Dhar. Gold Mines	£1	£1	£1 19 0	£2 1 6
Dharwar Reefs	£1	£1	£1 3 1½	£1 5 0
G. F. of Mysore	£1	17s.	£0 2 6	£0 3 6
Glenrock, Ind	10s.	9s. 6d.	£0 3 3	£0 4 6
G. F. of Dharwar	£1	£1	£0 17 6	£0 19 3
Mutti	£1	£1	£1 17 6	£2 2 6
Hyderabad Dec	£3	£3	£3 0 0	£3 3 6
Ind. Mines Dev	4s.	2s. 6d.	£0 1 6	£0 2 6
Kempinkote New	5s.	5s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£5 18 3	£5 3 3
Mysore Reef Ord.	£1	£1	£0 1 0	£0 1 9
Mysore West	£1	19s.	£0 4 6	£0 5 6
Mysore Wynaad	£1	49s.	£0 4 9	£0 5 9
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 5 6	£1 6 9
Ooregum (Ord)	10s.	10s.	£0 15 6	£0 16 9
Road Block	£1	19s.	£0 3 6	£0 5 0
Sangli (New)	£1	14s.	£0 7 6	£0 12 6
Topuldodi	£1	10s.	£0 8 3	£0 9 6

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

The eighty-seventh report of the Court of Directors to the ordinary Half-yearly General Meeting of Shareholders held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on Saturday 18th inst. reads:—The Directors have now to submit to you a General Statement of the affairs of the Bank, and Balance Sheet for the half-year ending 30th June, 1906. The net profits for that period, including dols. 1,689,777,40, balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts, amount to dols. 3,795,119,43. The Directors recommend the transfer of dols. 750,000 from the profit and loss account to credit of the Silver reserve fund, which fund will then stand at dols. 10,250,000. After making this Transfer and deducting Remuneration to Directors there remains for appropriation dols. 3,030,119,43, out of which the Directors recommend the payment of a Dividend of one pound and fifteen shillings sterling per share, which at 4·6 will absorb dols, 622,222,22. The difference in Exchange between 4·6, the rate at which the Dividend is declared, and 2/1½ the rate of the day, amounts to dols. 695,424,84. The Balance dols. 1,712,472,37 to be carried to new profit and loss account.

Mr. E. Shellim, Mr. F. Salinger and the Honourable Mr. C. W. Dickson having resigned their seats on leaving the Colony, Mr. D. M. Nissim, Mr. H. E. Tomkins and the Honourable Mr. W. J. Gresson have been invited to fil the vacancies; these appointments require confirmation at this meeting. Mr. G. H. Medhurst has been elected Deputy Chairman for the remainder of the year in place of the Honourable Mr. C. W. Dickson.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. W. Hutton Potts and Mr. A. G. Wood.

PARIS-INDIA Sole Agents for RICHARD BRASIER MOTOR CARS 75, Hornby Road.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further Extensions and Renovations.
Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with ELECTRIC FANS.
Rooms Airy and Commodious,
With Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for Monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Cromwell, 1977 tons, Captain H B Scheel, sailed yesterday for Middle borough with a general cargo.

The Hall Line steamer Langton Hall, 2881 tons, Captain P McPherson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow with a general cargo and Mr. Manlay as a passenger.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamers Nerbudda, 1,960 tons, Captain F. D. Dewing arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and deck passengers.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co. steamer Islami, 1605 tons Captain Thos. Hughes, arrived in harbour yestarday from Port Louis with a cargo of sugar and general and deck passengers,

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

In Stream.

Niobe Cruiser ... Capt Witschel ... German Navy
R I M S Dufferin ... R I Marine

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H I M S Hardinge ... Comdr G A Rose ... R I Marine
H I M S Investigator ... Comdr T Hening ... Survey S
Three Torpedo Boats ... Royal Navy
R I M S Canning ... Comdr Marsack ... R I Marine
R I M Minto ... Comdr Hand ... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—August 23.

Ahmadi	1640	Brook's	B & P S N Co
Africa	1382	Butler ... N F	M M & Co
Bhundara	2215	Ross	M M & Co
Bengal	2751	Danckley	E Tajbhoy
Coromandel	2783	Holloway	E Tajbhoy
Chusan	2852	Mitchel	E Tajbhoy
Dwara	762	Moxon	M M & Co
Ellora	1494	Henderson	M M & Co
Hosaince	995	Pilling	Bo & P S N Co
Nawab	2041	Toms	P Morrison
Oriental	3085	Lewellin ... Aden ... 25-8	P & O Co
Oolobaria	3436	LeGrand	M M & Co
Querimba	2917	Smits	M M & Co
Bander Rensin	1329	Carter	E Tajbhoy
Shahjehan	2566	Davison	E Tajbhoy
Tientsin	2555	Andrews	P & O Co
Terrier	1003	Nilson	F F Campbell & Co
Tryn	1138	Anderson	T Morrison & Co
Tomi Maru	...	Keith ... Japan, &c	N Y Kaisha
Uganda	3498	Wadge	M M & Co
Bulimba	1609	amber ... Busreh	M M & Co
Langton Hall	2881	McPherson	K N & Co
Nerbudda	1270	Dewing	M M & Co
Islami	1605	Hughes	Bo & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
23	Islami s	Hughes	Port Louis, Aug 9.
	Nerbudda s	Dewing	Busreh, Aug 9.
	Langton Hall s	Mcpherson	Glasgow, July 27.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Urlana s	Butler	Rangoon, &c
	Muttra s	Sullivan	Calcutta, &c
	Dwarka s	Manley	Persian Gulf
	Cromwell s	Scheel	Middlesborough

The steamer Totomi Maru, entered for loading yesterday for Japan, &c.

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	From
17	Clan Macdougal	Liverpool
18	Clan Macleod	Coast
19	Umtali	Calcutta
20	Bharata	Rangoon
20	Wardha	Australia
21	Marq. Bacquehelm	Calcutta

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dilwara, passed Lisbon on the afternoon of the 22nd instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Colaba left Suez on the afternoon of the 22nd instant.

The B B I S Co's Goorkha arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 22nd instant.

The P and O Co's steamer Formosa arrived at Suez, from Colombo on the evening of the 21st instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Warora left Portsaid on the afternoon of the 21st instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Jelunga, left Suez on the evening of the 21st instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald arrived London morning of the 21st instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co.'s steamer Catania, from Bombay, left Aden for Naples and Genoa on the 22nd instant.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette August 23.)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt G Hutchison, 119th Inf, to act as Cantonment Magte at Dessa, in addition to his Military duties, during the absence of Capt M T Elderton on privilege leave, or pending further orders.

Capt Hutchison is also appointed, under sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magte of the first class within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Dessa.

The resignation by Mr Tribhuvandas Varjivandas of the Honorary Presidency Magte. Rombay.

Mr Govindrao Yeshwantrao Mirikar, Mamlatdar, taluka Raver in the dist of Khandesh, is appointed, to be a Magte of the second class in that dist.

Mr N W Kemp, Barrister-at-Law, Chief Presidency Magte and Revenue Judge, Bombay, is granted, such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough on medical certificate for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

The Govr in Council is pleased, under secs 14 and 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to invest Khan Bahadur Mir Gayasudin, Mir Jalaludin Kazi, Mr Bhudamal Kewalchand and Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Narayan Pandit Special Magtes of the second class in the dist of Nasik, with additional power specified.

Mr Gandabhai Endarji Desai, Mamlatdar, taluka Daskrohi in the dist of Ahmedabad, is appointed, under sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magte of the first class in that dist.

Under sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Govr in Council is pleased to empower Mr Maruti Sakharam Vinekar, Acting Resident Magte first class, Dharwar and Hubli in the district of Dharwar, to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in section 260 of the same Code.

The Gover, in Council is pleased. witd the previous sanction of the Govsr, General in Council, to appoint Mr. Duncan MacDonald, Second Grade Inspector of Police, B. B. & C. I. Railway, to be substantive *pro tem.* third grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, and to do duty as Asst, Sup. of Police, Satara, pending further orders,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Gover, in Council is pleased to create under Article 78 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations a temporary appointment in the office of the Registrar, Co-operative Credit Secieties. Bombay Presidency, for a period of one month, and to appoint Mr C S Campbell. I C S to hold it on a salary of Rs, 900 per mensem,

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Dosabhoy Rustomji Mobedji M A to act as Native Assit to the Commissioner, Southern Division, during the absence on leave of Mr Venkatrao Subrao Koppikar or pending further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A G Edie Divisional Forest Officer S D Kanara to hold charge of the Belgaum Division in addition to his own duties pending further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J H E Tupper I C S to act as Talukdari Settlement Officer in addition to his own duties vice Mr P J Mead I C S pending further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J Lobo B A to act as Sixth Grade Depnty Collr in Sind vice Mr Bulchant Chandumal promoted pending further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev J E H Williams is appointed Joint Chaplain of Karachi

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to re-appoint the following gentlemen to be non-official members of the Committee of Visitors of the Reformatory School at Yeravda with effect from the date of expiration of their present term of appointment, viz 16th July 1906:—Sardar Kupuswami Viziarangam Mudliar, first class Sardar of the Deccan and Khan Saheb Dorabji Dadabhai Boettee.

MOTOR CAR REPAIRS of all kinds undertaken by the Paris India workshops

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

WHITE—WHITEHEAD—July 25, at St. Chrysostom's Church, Everton, Liverpool, by the Rev. G. H. Lunn, incumbent St. Mary Magdalene Church, and the Rev. E. E. Gill, V. A. Vicar of St. Chrysostom's, Percy Blackburne White, eldest son of E. D. White, F. C. A. president Liverpool Society of Chartered Accountants, to Elizabeth Mary (Bessie) eldest daughter of the late William F. Whitehead, Journalist, Bombay and Calcutta, and grand daughter of the late F. Rowland of Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

RICHARDS—August 14, at Coromandel, South India, the wife of Charles H. Richards, of a son.

DEATHS.

MACBRIDE—August 13, at Coimbatore, Emma MacBride, wife of Charles Henry MacBride.

MACBRIDE—August 14, at Coimbatore, Charles Henry MacBride, retired Inspector,. Salt, Abkari and Customs, Department, aged 60 years and 17 days.

Kemp's "Anti-Dolor" a safe and certain Pain Killer

For Cholera, Diarrhoea, Colic, Spasms, Cramps, Internal Pains, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis.

Contains no Minerals, no Morphia, or Narcotics.

Price 6 as., 12 as. and Rs. 1/8 per bottle.

Prepared only by Kemp & Co. Ltd. The Chemists, Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 43m. Sun sets, 6h. 22m. High water, 1-50m., 2-3a. Low water, 7-32m., 8-7a.

P. and O. s. s. "Peninsula," with English mails of 10th instant, due to arrive at 9 a.m.

Harwood League Football, 5-45 p.m.

Cricket, Bombay Gymkhana vs. Mhow Gymkhana.

Criticism lesson, by Mr. N. G. Welinkar, M. A., L L B., on English Poetry, at the Elphinstone High School, at 6 p. m. (S.T.)

SAILANA NOTES.—A new weaving mill, writes our correspondent, was opened here on the 18th instant by H. H. Sir Jasvantsingji Sahib, K. C. I. E., in the evening. His Highness having set the Engine in motion, a malvi turban with a gold border was turned out in presence of a large gathering of the state officers and merchants of the town. The Proprietor Mr. Zaverilalji in a very nice speech thanked His Highness and the Dewan Sahib Pandit Rajkishowji, for their help and encouragement offered to him. Among those present at the ceremony were:—Princes Madhavasingji and Ramchandrasingji Sahibs; Dr. Chhabildasji Sahib, L. M. & S.; Mr. Labhshanker Mehta, B.A., L.L.B., the Judge; Mr. Harisingji, the Police Superintendent; Mr. Samaldas, Medical Officer; Mr. Lalsingji, the Treasury Officer; Accountant Mr. Girdharlalji and several others.—Weather is very warm and the sky is cloudy; after a break of several days the rain is expected now in course of the day. It is urgently required.—Plague has broken out at Indore and dead rats are said to be found in the Camp. It is feared that the disease will spread in Malwa, unless strong precautions are adopted.

THE GANESH CHATURTHI FESTIVAL.

The Banks, law courts, and public and many private offices were closed yesterday, on account of a Hindu holiday, known as Ganesh Chaturthi or Chauth, on which day was born Ganpati or Ganesh, who is regarded in the Hindu pantheon as the god of wisdom, who removes unexpected obstacles and difficulties, and is invoked at the commencement of all undertakings. The manner of his birth is told in different ways. One story relates that he was formed by Parvati, the consort of the God Shiva, from the mixture of turmeric and oil, scraped from her body while bathing. The loss of his human head and the substitution of that of a female elephant with one tusk, are also variously explained. By some Hindu mythological writers, his head is said to have been cut off by Shiva, when he endeavoured to prevent the god from entering the chamber of his wife Parvati while she was performing her ablutions; and its place was supplied by that of the first animal found, which happened to be a female elephant. The image of Ganpati, worshipped in connection with the festival, has, therefore, four hands and an elephant's head; and it is either made at home or purchased from an artist. It is gilt with the finest gold, and painted with superior and variegated colours; and much labour and ingenuity are bestowed on it to render it elegant and attractive according to the fancy and pecuniary means of the worshipper. A place where the god is to be seated is prepared in the house, either in the form of a covered shrine or open space, which is adorned with fruits and flowers strewn round it and twigs and branches of trees hung over it in clusters, after which, with peculiar ceremonies, commences the business of the officiating priest. The mouse, being Ganpati's favourite vehicle, is by some placed beside his image, richly saddled and bridled. By the generality of people, Ganpati is kept in the house one day and a half, but by some, for five or ten days, according to the wish and wealth of the worshipper. On the last day, preparations for his departure are made; certain ceremonies are gone through; flowers, fruits, and sweetmeats are offered to the idol; presents are made to the Brahmins; and the image is placed in a palanquin or ark, expressly made for the purpose, adorned with fresh flowers, and carried to the sea or a tank in procession. At the end of the journey, they take out the image and commit it to the water, with expressions of regret for its absence till the following year.

THE JUNAGADH STATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

Sir,—In your issue of the 14th instant you published, under the heading of—"The Junagadh State, Lakh and a half unaccounted for," certain statements as to which we have, under instructions from our client, Mr. Purshottamrai Sunderji Zala, to inform you that the allegations that have reached you are not quite correct. But as the matter is *sub judice* it would not be right for our client to discuss them at this stage in the public press. We have, however, to request you not to give publicity to any such *ex parte* allegations as they are calculated to prejudice him. Please be good enough to publish this letter in your next issue in order to remove any false impression that might have been created by the article under reference.—Yours, &c.,

DIKSHIT, DHANJISHA & SOONDERDAS,
Attorneys for Mr. Purshottamrai Sunderji Zala.
Bombay, 22nd August.

A SHOPMAN of Vienna has conceived the original idea, now that things are slack in town, of visiting Paris with his wife and family, consisting of three children, the eldest 3½ years, the youngest 2½ months. As he cannot pay the railway fares, he has bought a big perambulator, with space to hold all three youngsters, with a boot for their linen and has painted on it "Vienna-Paris," in imitation of the thorough cars of the expresses. He hopes by selling postcards with portraits of himself and family in their perambulator, not only to pay expenses, but to earn a little extra.

THE STRAIGHT TIP for the winner is anxiously sought for prior to any of our great races, and the joy or sorrow of the recipients is largely measured by the amount of money they afterwards win or lose There is no uncertainty, however, or anguished suspense, as to the result of using Holloway's Pills and ointment. After a fair trial the gain is sure and great .The Pills, taken occasionally in prescribed doses, keep the digestion in order, excite a free flow of healthy bile, and regenerate the impoverished blood with richer materials. The Ointment is a **grand remedy for the removal of rheumatic pains, wounds, sores, ulcers, cuts, bruises,**

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA FIFTH EXTRA MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
POONA, August 23.

The public holiday attracted more than the usual number of visitors from Bombay, not a few of whom came to see the start and return of the motor-cars in their race. The weather remained pleasant and there was a very full attendance on the course. The army of bookmakers has been further enlarged, a large number of whom fulfil no other good purpose than providing fees to the race fund and their stinted and limited prices attract little custom. The same complaint is being made from Calcutta where a host of undesirables are crowding the limited spaces to the inconvenience of the public and their business. The sport on the course to-day was fully up to the high standard we are accustomed to. Though his Excellency the Governor was absent, all leaders of society were present. All his old friends in Poona were glad to welcome General Sir E. Elliott who has come here for the big race meeting. The public were not far out in the majority of their selections through the card and if these did not win they brought their place money home. The two outsiders that intervened to complete the enjoyment of betting public were Hermit and Nooman. The closed meeting for next Thursday promises to be a great success judging by the first and second entries.

FIRST LILLIPUT CONSOLATION PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Arab Ponies 13-3; and under which have not won flat race value Rs. 50 or over,—13-3 to carry 8st. 10lbs. W. I. Distance—½ mile.

Mr C Murray's Sahoon, 8st 4lbs ... Evans 1
Hajee Sulleman's Gaucho, 8st 1lb ... Forster 2
Ali bin Talib's Nagashi, 7st 6lbs ... A Hoyt 3
Hon'ble Hill Trevor's Advocate-General, 8st 7lbs ... Robinson 4

Also ran:—Eclipse 8st 4lbs, Waddler 8st 1lb, Solicitor 7st 12lbs, Mudlool 7st 12lbs, Silver Stream 7st 12lbs and Ariff 7st 2lbs.

Betting:—Twos against Mudlool, threes Sahoon, fours Nagashi, fives Advocate-General, sevens Gaucho, twelves Waddler. twenties and thirties the others.

Waddler showed out in front of Gaucho and Sahoon and was first to turn for home where shortly Sahoon drew out and holding a clear lead won by one and a quarter lengths. A good race for second place which was secured by Gaucho by a-head. A close fourth. Time—54 2/5 secs.

Winner trained by Glynn.

SECOND LILLIPUT CONSOLATION PLATE.—R R S's

Sherali, 8st 10lbs ... F. Williams 1
Ali bin Talib's Khaman, 8st 4lbs ... C B Mahomed 2
Kour Saheb of Patiala's Mooslat, 8st ... Southall 3
Aga Farrack Shah's Grey Falcon, 7st 9lbs ... Kamad 4

Also ran:—Royal Red 8st 4lbs, Salbook 7st 12lbs, Andry 7st 12lbs and Golden Hill 6st 11lbs.

Betting:—Five to four on Sherali, fours against Mooslat, fives Dhaman, sixes Royal Red and Grey Falcon, twelves and twenty the others.

Sherali was conspicuous among those giving trouble at the post. Eventually when let go Sherali got off with a goodt lead from Dhaman with Royal Red last. Sherali kep in front all through and won easily by three lengths; three-quarters of a length between second and third. Time—54 4/5 secs.

Winner trained by Byramjee.

ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Arabs which have not won flat race value Rs. 50 or over. W. A. reduced 5lbs. Allowances—Ponies 14 hands and under, 5lbs. Distance—7 furlongs.

Runchordass' Young Kaiser 8st 12lbs ... Evans 1
Esmail bin Gascos' Recruit 7st 7lbs ... A Hoyt 2
Hon'ble Hill Trevor's Advocate-General 8st 7lbs ... Robinson 3
Abdulla Mana's Ireland 7st 7lbs ... Melsom 4

Also ran:—Monsoon 8st 12lbs, Mariner 8st 1lb, and Archer 7st 12lbs.

Betting:—Evans on Young Kaiser, twos Recruit, fours Monsoon, sixes Advocate-General, twelves Ireland, fifteen and twenty the others.

Young Kaiser closely attended by Recruit and Ireland led out and they kept together till they turned into the straight where Young Kaiser drew away and came in an easy winner by two lengths; one length between second and third. Advocate-General staying out Ireland for the third place. Time—1min 42 2-5 secs.

Winner trained by Cowasji.

THE HADAPSUR PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A Handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under. Distance—7 furlongs.

Keloo's Hermit 8st 12lbs ... F Williams 1
Pike's Bandit II 8st 3lbs ... Evans 2
A Razak's Young Cardigan 7st 13lbs (carried 8st) ... Robinson 3
Vaid's Zurriff 8st 1lb ... Forster 4

Also ran:—Arabistan 8st 10lbs, Kour Saheb 8st 5lbs, Panala II 7st 9lbs, Omar 7st 6lbs and Grey Fox 7st 3lbs.

Betting:—Evens on Bandit, threes, Grey Fox, 5 Young Cardigan, 8 Arabistan, Zurriff, and Panala, 10, Hermit 12 and 20 the others.

Grey Fox rushed off in front and led from Bandit and Omar; then at the half mile Hermit displaced Omar and turning for home both Bandit and Omar joined Grey Fox and the three turned into the straight abreast and soon after Grey Fox was in trouble; then from the distance Hermit drew away and won by one and a quarter lengths; one length between second and third. Time—1 min 39 4-5 secs.

Winner trained by Byramjee.

SECOND ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE.

M A Khan's Nooman 8st 1lb ... Heroo 1
Dawood Essack's Cardiff 8st 1lb ... Southal 2
Tulsidas Tejpal's Scarlet 6st 10lbs (carried 6st 11lbs) ... Melsom 3
Syeb Rashed Old Coin 8st 10lbs ... Kamad 4

Also ran:—Swordsman 8st. 6lbs., Manar 8st 4lbs and Thunderbolt 7st. 12lbs.

Betting:—Twos Cardiff and Scarlet fours Manar, Nooman, 8 Old Coin, 12 Thunderbolt, 15 Swordman.

Old Coin and Nooman in company cut out running from the start to the half mile where Old Coin was displaced by Cardiff and these two turned into the straight together with both the jockeys riding. Nooman answered gamely and came away near the rails and won by three quarters of a length; half a length between second and third. Time—1m. 42 2/5 sec.

Winner trained by Byramji.

SELLING PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A Selling Race for horses. Horses entered for Rs. 2,000, to carry, 10st.; 3lbs. allowed for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 600. Allowances—Ponies 14-2 and under 5lbs. Horses not won race value Rs. 150 or over, 5lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Galstaun's g a m (Rs. 1,200) 8st 4lbs ... Robinson 1
Maxwell's Fundo (Rs. 1,000) 7st. 12lbs ... Southal 2
F. Maint's Bariton (Rs 1,000) 7st 12lbs (carried 7st 13lbs) ... Fisher 3
F. Mun's Caroline (Rs. 1,200) 8st ... Brown 4

Also ran: Presbyterian (Rs 1,200) 8st 4lbs, Armida (Rs, 1,000) 7st 7lbs (carried 7st 11lbs and Gambooda (Rs 800) 7st.

Betting: Evens Gum, five to four Presbyterian, fours Armida, 10 Gambooda, 15 Caroline, and 20 Baritone.

Gum showed out at once with Baritone and Fando in attendance and soon the three were level and they raced abreast till well into the straight when Baritone ran out wide and came up along the outside rails and Gum shaking off Fando at the distance won by one and a quarter lengths; one length between second and third. Time—1m, No bid for the winner.

Winner trained by Tingey.

THE SERVICE PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 200 or over since 31st March, 1904. W. A. and C. raised 21lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st March 1904, race value Rs. 150; or over once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 18lbs. Allowances—Ponies 14-2 and under 7lbs. Horses not won race value Rs. 50 or over, 5lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

Haggard's Swift Sure 10st 11lbs ... Mr. Deane 1
Captain McNeile's White Heather 10st 7lbs ... Captain Lighton 2
Reynard's Vienard 11st 5lbs ... Owner 3
Roberts Dumbell 11st, 11lbs, ... Mr. Fischer 4
Gourlied's Archipelago 10st 2lbs ... Owner 5

Betting:—Two to one on Swift Sure, three against White Heather, 8 Dum Bell, 12 Vianard, and 30 Archipelago.

Swift Sure was quickest out of the Machine, then was shortly steadied and White Heather led from Swift Sure and Vienard lying together close in her wake. Then coming round the home turn Swift Sure went up to the leader and they raced abreast to the distance where Swift Sure had the others' measure and coming away won easily by one and a quarter lengths. Four lengths between second and third. Time—1 m 21 secs.

Winner trained by Mr. Deane.

SCRATCHINGS FOR SATURDAY'S RACE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
POONA, August 23.

The following are the horses struck out for next Saturday's meeting:—

The Losers Handicap.—Gamboode, Gunmetal, Admiral Crichton, Sainte-Marquise and Our State.

The All Horse Plate.—Sacristan II, and Killeevan.

The Sydney Plate.—Mandeville.

The Khandalla Plate.—Arabistan.

The following is the draw for the Beginners' Plate.—Distance six furlongs for next Saturday:—

First Division.—Wadi, Sabah, Ireland, Khurdic, Shanwar, Breachloader, Muzede, Gold Belt, Scimitar Nooman, Royal Red, and Burhan.

The Second Division.—Shabib, Cardiff, Sir Lawrence, Mudlool, Mooslat, Jahandar, Namdar, Malik, One Pie, Honey, Adham, and Grey Falcon.

POONA SIXTH EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY, AUG. 25.

HANDICAP.

The Losers Handicap—6 furlongs—Applause 9 12, Greenstone 8 5, Gun Metal 7 9, Trenayr 9 10, Insurrection 8 4, Armida 7 8, Sarah Marquise 9 7, Rustill 8 3, Falstaff 7 3, Balayeuse, 9 0, Admiral Crichton 8 0, Child Adopted 7 0, Our State 8 13, Caroline 7 13, Fando 6 9, Kamlatta 8 (, and Gambooda 7 11. Two top weights not accepting weights to be raised 4 lbs.

The All Horse Plate—1 Mile—Prince Lyon 10 0, Chassepot 8 11, Lord Bryne 8 0, Cherson 9 11, Royalist 8 10, Balayeuse 7 8, Sacristan II 9 7, Dulcimer 8 8, Clynder 7 7, Killievan 9 4, Kinrock 8 5, Resident 6 7, Killim 3 3 and Not Gould 8 1.

The Khandalla Plate—1 1-4 Miles—Preewas 9 12, Bed 8 10, Sandow 7 1?, Skylark, 9 1, Mored 8 9, Young Cardegan 7 9, Lappy,9, Ajax 8 3, Panala II 7 2, Egypt 8 13, Arabistan 8 0, Sweet William 8 6, Bendigo 8 12, Eskil 8 0, Burhan 6 0, Berlin 8 11, False Start 7 12. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 6lbs.

The Sydney Plate—7 furlongs—Ruseley Rose 10 0, Natalgi, Filbert, 7 0, Comeback 9 10, Mandeville 8 7, Wakeful 9 2, Little Admiral 7 5. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 3lbs.

The Club Plate—5 furlongs Recovery 12 7, Small Scotch 10 2, Idolator 8 12, Daphne 11 0, Tartan 10 1, Nurse Ketty 10 3, Susan 9 6. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 6lbs.

AGA KHAN MOTOR CAR COMPETITION.

Thirty-Three Entries Up-to-Date.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)
POONA, August 23.

After much preparation the Aga Khan Reliability Motor Trials came off to-day for the second time. In many respects the chief movers were the same as last year. H. E. Lord Lamington, H. H. the Aga Khan, General Sir Archibald Hunter were Patrons, and Colonel Grantham was President, while the members of Committee were Messrs. Simcox, Vincent, Combi and Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and Aga Shah Rook Shah, the Honorary Secretary. As last year the trials were based on an excellent formula invented or rather modified in special purposes by Mr. Vincent who again worked like a slave from first to last. The formula provided that the winner should show the highest marks when the weight of car in pounds had been divided by 10 times taken over two ghauts climbs and the total gallons of petrol consumed being multiplied by 100, fines were provided for stoppages. Seeing that some complaints of their fairness last year it is interesting to note that two competitors, the first with an identical load and the second with almost exactly a similar load approximated their last year's figures. Mr. Karrawalla's 6 h.p. Wolseley this time obtained 2,904 marks as compared with 2,861 last year, while de Dion of Col. Grantham last year got 2,352 this year had 2,387 marks. Some thirty-eight entries were obtained and twenty-one actually left Villoo Villa which again was kindly made available by Mr. Rustomjee Byramjee. Of these no less than sixteen made non-stop runs while five other completed the run after making stops of greater or shorter lengths. Heavy rain of the last few days made the roads in deplorable condition, and the sight met at the corner of the Police Chowki, was enough to make the most intrepid driver turn back. A little further, however, things began to improve. The road was by no means dry but grass got less and a better pace was possible. Katraj Ghat proved trying for everybody. The mud made it difficult to turn corners and it speaks exceedingly well for all drivers that so many negotiated the ascent successfully. Khandalla Ghat proved far better and relatively everyone made better times. Thence to Satara was a splendid road marred only by few half mended tracts which grew rapidly drier and drier. Mr. Simcox was the first to leave Poona in his new Italian S. A. L., and he was the first arrival in Satara Control which lay between the Mess and the Gymkhana where luncheon enlivened by a band was waiting. Lieut. Jenkin put in his appearance not long after thus winning the Hill Climbing cup. Mr. Dwarkadas' Richard Basier soon came followed by Mr. Petit's Hotchkiss Mr. Walker's Humber and Mr. Fazalbhoy Laljee's 12 h.-p. Daracq driven by Lieutenant Pailey, R. F. A. and other cars then arrived very rapidly. The long line was closely inspected by the whole of Satara who gave a hearty welcome. Lieutenant Jenkin did outward and homeward journey in two hours and a half each with average time probably of three hours and a half for each journey. The return consequently commenced considerably earlier than last year when many cars were very late in arriving. Lieutenant Jenkin was off first and was never sighted again while Mr. Thakersey's Beaufort, 10 h. p. Renault and Mr. Simcox's Rex car all disappeared. Mr. Walker's Humber made an excellent start and the best outward record when the petrol tap shut itself and petrol was off thus bringing the car to a stand for less than a half minute. On the homeward journey the car went splendidly and one time caught up Beaufort, but had to slow down and was quickly left out of sight. That it was never passed during the whole run and overtook some eight or nine that started before it shows that but for bad luck it would have stood far better on the list of unfortunates who never reached Satara. All had to suffer from the vagaries of the motor; Mr. Vincent came to grief being a considerable distance out with a burst of the radiator which was repaired with a pair of rags sufficiently to reach home. The Hon. A Hill Trevor had trouble which made it not worth his while to continue, while Lieutenant Davis, Mr. Wadia, Captain Uniake and the Chief of Ichalkaranji's cars were all turned homeward after a valliant attempt at the first Ghat. Mr. Cornfield arrived at Satara very late. Poona turned out even in greater force than Satara to witness the return and the Committee spent an uncommonly busy hour working out the complicated sums provided by the various observers.

The following is the official result:—

Name of Car.	Horse Power.	Drivers.	Marks per Formula.	Total marks.
Mr Walker's Humber	10-12	Owner	2,073	2,972(*b*)
Mr Kerrawala's Wolseley.	6 h. p.	Owner	1,964	2,964
Mr Dwarkada's Richard Brasier	16-20	Owner	1,760	2760
Mr Matchinn's Darracq	12 h. p.	Mr Edmunds	1,687	2687
Mr Padumjee's De Dion	8 h. p.	Lt. Fenzi	1,631	2631
Mr Cursetji Mody's Wolseley	12 h. p.	Owner	2,769	2569
Col Grantham's De Dion.	6 h. p.	Owner	1,387	2387
Mr P Petit's Hotchkiss	17-22	Owner.	1285	2285
Mr Flower's Darracq	8 h. p.	Owner	1193	2193
Mr Aulla Feroz's Wolseley	5 h. p.	Mrs Cama	1269	2168
Mr. Jeejeebhoy's De Dion	8 h.-p.	E. B. Jeebhoy	1, 70	2,68
Captain Hutchinson's Clement Bayhard	"	Owner	1038	2088
Lt. Failey's peedwell	"	Uniacke	1 66	2 66
Lt ose's Renault	1 -12	Owner	3195	4175
Fazalbhoy Lalji's Daracq's	12	Lt Bailey	2748	3748
Maharajah Sindia's Wolseley	24	Lt Jenkin	2,587	3587
Mr Simcox's S A L	18-22	Mr Combi	2,588	3885
Mr Gursetji's Wolseley	12	Owner	2,424	3424
Mr Sherring's Daracq	10-12	Mr Cooke	2382	3226
Mr Thakersey's Beaufort	18-22	Owner	2188	3158
Lieut King's Penjeot	10-12	Owner	2061	3064

(*a*) One made one stop owing to trouble with changing gear; (*b*) Stopped for half a minute owing to throttle tap closing; (*c*) Two stops in changing gear on the hills; (*d*) Stopped once owing to bad kids; (*e*) Stopped once through faulty wiring and twice through tyre troubles.

All the others made more stops and the most hard case of the whole trials undoubtedly was that of Mrs. Cama who drove splendidly and pulled up for sheer necessity of saving the car from a wreck after a bad side slip. The Committee have awarded her a special cup for ladies given by the Bombay Cycle Company despite the misunderstanding over the telegram sent at the last minute modifying the gift of the Cup. It has to be taken that the above results are absolutely accurate though the Committee do not guarantee them until after revision which will take place to-morrow before General Richardson distibutes the prizes.

RICHARDSON FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

Royal Scots vs. A and S. Highlanders.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
POONA, August 23.

The third match in the Semi-Finals of the Richardson divisional football tournament was played this evening between the Royal Scots who beat the East Lancashires on the first day and A. and S. Highlanders. The game was a good one. Fortune appears to have been on the side of the Scots, for, although they were sorely pressed during the game and were most often on the defensive they still succeded in brilliantly passing the ball up at times and a scoring, whereas the Highlanders who made eight corners in the first half time and two in the second were yet not able to get the ball through. It was apparent that while the Highlanders played a good and vigorous game and severely assaulted the Scots' goal, the latter were always well on the defence and when they managed to get the ball well forward always kicked it straight through.

In first half the Scots immediaty on play starting carried the ball forward and obtained a corner and scored a goal, scarcely three minutes after game opened. The Highlanders next put the Scots on their defence for several minutes; the latter however carried the ball forward and nearly scored the ball going over the post. The Scots were again put on the defensive, the Highlanders obtaining a succession of corners from which however they failed to score. There was next a few good rushes down the field and the Highlanders again began attacking the Scots, goal getting croners but nothing more. There were a couple of fouls given equally against the Scots and the Highlanders. The Scots once more carried the ball forward and Webber the right wing who scored the first goal succeeded in putting in another about three minutes from close of the first half by a good kick from the three quarters. These were only two goals that were scored during the evening.

In the second half times the ball hung more about the centre of the field. The Scots however were still on the defensive. The Highlanders pressing them again and again they got two corners but failed to score. The Scots also, who took the ball up occasionally, scored nothing further. The match accordingly resulted in a victory to the Scots. Score:—

Royal Scots ... 2 Goals.
A. and S. Highlanders ... Nil.

THE GORDON'S HORSE HOUNDS.

Splendid Morning's Sport.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
BANGALORE, August 23.

The Gordons' Horse hounds met this morning beyond the 5th milestone on the Hosur Road, there being about 40 riders, including Colonel Wapshare, Miss Goodrich, Mrs. Thomas and Mrs. Mackenzie. The Master moved off to the left of the road, and in the second cover found a jack, which gave field and resulted in a splendid run of a mile and a half before he was pulled down in the open, Mrs. Mackenzie getting the brush. Some new covers were then tried, and the hounds soon getting on line found a jack which took the field with another good run, but the hounds being very close up, they killed the jack after a ripping run of a quarter of an hour. More covers were then tried, and got on line a third jack which took them on at a fine pace in an easterly direction till they struck at the 9th milestone on the Hosur Road, where the line was lost. It was altogether a splendid morning's sport, the scent being very good and the going excellent all through.

THE POONA RACE REPORTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I notice that of all the newspaper reports of the Arab Welter Plate (closed race) at Poona last Saturday, your report is the only one that has shown the weights correctly. The other papers have all shown that the two professionals, W. Bray and A. Hoyt carried 10lbs, extra each. It is no compliment to those professionals to make it appear that they could not ride under 10st, 7lbs and 9st, 12lbs, respectively. As a matter of fact these were the proper weights with professional riders of the ponies they rode, and they should have been shown so as was done in your report. It is an old complaint that race reports in Bombay have in the past erred on the side of inaccuracy

EXPERTO.

HIGH COURT.—Aug. 24.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)

For dismissal under Rule 165.

43?-06—Maganlal J and G—Sitaram Ganpatrao vs Laxmibai widow.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

820-?4—Little and Co—Haji Mahomed Haji Fazal and another vs Esa Jacob Haji Jamal and others.

511-05—N M ama—Poonamchand Roopaji and others vs Captain G S Worsley.

862-05—Edgelow G W and Co—Hardatrai Nanotram and another vs Kadarmull Gavindram and another—Kanga and P.

5-16—Tyabji D and Co—Dhonraj Bhagwandas and others vs Ruttonlal Jogeevunmull and another.

221-06—Maganlal G and G—Haji Jan Mahomed vs Ellias Haji Abdulla—Jehangir and S

325-06—Tyabjee D and Co—Balkissondas Shivlal and another vs Nandram Sattidin and others.

36?-06—Shamrao S and H—Wamanrao Shamrao and another vs Pudabai Mehta and D.

454-?6—Edgelow G W and Co—Hargowandas Nagindas and Co vs Esmail Beg Mahomed—Little and Co.

463-06—Jalvi H M and R—Bhagwandas Biharilal vs Jusab Ebrahim.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

384-0?—K J Billimoria (for pauper)—Pawa Runchodaji Bawa Hurdesji vs Sanayasi Gungaanandji Hazi Girji and others—Ardeshir H D and Co—Part heard.

7?7-05—Smithhm R and N—Soonabai widow and another vs Dadabhoy Rustoonjee Madon—Payne and Co.

728-01—Shamrao M and H Sonabai widow and another vs Balchhand Chaturchund and others—Matubhai J and M

285-01—Wadia G and Co—owji Sakalchund and Co vs Runchordas Dharsey—Little and Co

760-05—Ardeshir H D and Co—Chotalal Mulchund and others vs Vishshunker Harinund Bhat

566-01—M R Vakil (for pauper) Bai Ruttonbai widow vs Narrondas Ruttonsey and others—Craigie L and O T D and Co

389-05—Ardeshir H D and Co—Cowasji Bomonji Bomon Bibram vs Cassum Gulam Hoosen M J and G (For postponement)

836-?5—Mulji and D—The New East India Press Co vs Kursondas Dharamsi and others—C L abl O M J and H L and Co and Co and P R and K

132-05—Khanderao S and L—A J DeSouza vs D Gracias and others—M K and C

23-05—Thakindas and Co—Sheriffbhai HajeeDewjee and others vs Isajee Tajbhai—Ardeshir H D and Co.

?1-9?—Pestonjee R and K—Madanji Jootha vs Alli Mahomed Goolam Hoosein and others—Thakhurdas and Co.

07?-?3 Bhaishanker K and G—Ebji Oomer vs Progjee Bhimjee and others Pestanjee R and K anganlal J and G

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR and the Hon. Mr Justice ASTON.
For Hearing on question of costs

613-04—Thakurdas and Co—Velji Soonderji and Co vs Sarabhai Vajishanker and another—Bhaishunker K and G and Little and Co

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR)
For Consent Decree.

842-05—Nadirsha and T—Gulam Husein Munsar and others vs Alli Mahomed dansur and another—Dikshit D and S and Little and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

608-04—Payne—Payne and Co—Shaik Essa din Khalifa vs Abdu Aziz bin Moosari—Edgelow G W and Co—Part heard

521-05—Daphatary and D. Chunilal—Dharamdas Saranyr vs. Gungaram Klydas Bharatia Monsukhlal J. and H.

175-00—Edgelow G W and Co—Mohomed Begam and others vs Shaik Salam Shaik Abdulla Salam and others—Captain and V K J Billimoria.

For hearing objections on Commissioner's Report.

223-05—Mulla and M—Rustom Ardaseer Cooper vs Moorarji Mohlunji—Sorabjee and J (objections.)

21-05—Sorabji and J—Morarji Mohunji vs Dharamsi Shankerji and others—Little and Co

Long Causes.

518-05—Daphtary F and D—Chunilal Dharamdas Saraya vs Nanabhai Bhaichand Raghavaya B and N.

140-06—Wadia G and Co—Motiji Premji and others vs Venayek Waman Pranjape and another—Edgelow G W and Co Mehta and S

773-05—M B Chothia—The Advocate General of Bombay and others vs Sayed Nurudin bin Sayed Hisamudin Rifai and another Captain and V

620-03—Payne and Co—M L Framming vs Manilal Premchund—Dikshit D and S

293-05—Hiralal and T—Gangabai widow vs Janibai widow—Thakurdas and Co

634-05—Wadia and Co—Rukhmabai widow vs Rakhumbai widow another—S B and Noble

450-16198-05—Nanu H and Co—Jehangir Hormusji Mody and others vs A N Templeton—Edgelow G W and Co (S C C Suit).

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)
For Consent Decree.

39-03—Chitnis and M—Balkrishna K Naik another vs Ramchandra K Naik—K J Billimoria.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

716-05—Thakurdas and Co—Haji Karmalli Hajibhoy vs Dagloo Narsoo and others—Ardeshir H D and Co—Part heard.

660-98—Nanu H and Co—Haridas Coreji ann another vs Premabai and others—Little and Co—Part heard.

154-05—Pestonjee R and K—Ruttonbai vs Dhunjeeshaw Ardeshir Battona and others—Jehangir and S and P R and K.

751-05—Raghavaya and B—Bakerally Syed Hasanally vs Sakinabai—Kanga and P.

501-06—Payne and Co D B Lam and Co vs D Lukhminarayen and Crawford B and Co.

546-05—Dikshit D and S—Shunkernath Gurukashinath vs Chambelinath Foolnath—Raghavaya B and N

302-06—Little and Co—Emily Blanche Bleach vs Charles George Bleach—Mehta and S

219-06—Payne and Co—Framjee Cawasjee Kavrana vs C Misquitta and—Mirza and M

265-06—Little and Co—Pallonjee Pestonjee Daruwala and another vs Rutonjee Cawasjee Bhattina Payne and Co

267-06—Payne and Co—Shirinbai vs Mahomedbhai Nensey Khairaji—Thakurdas and Co

275-?6—Malvi H. M. and K.—Bhasidhor Badridas vs Messrs Sewaram Khushaldchand a firm—Tyabji and Co.

561-?5—Crawford B and Co—The Bank of Bombay vs Abdoola bin Ali Sahebkur and others—Captain and V

753-04—Nadirsha and T (for pauper)—Bhanibai widow vs Velji Khoda and other—Mehta and S

831-05—Pestonji R and K—Bhikhaji Framji Khan and others vs Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy and others—Crawford B and Co M B Vakil.

???-?1910-05—Wadia G and Co—Jehangir Burjorjee Garda vs Ahmedbhai Habibhai—Thakurdas and Co.

MOVEMENT OF TRANSPORTS.

R. I. M. Dufferin, Hardinge and Canning.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, August 23.

The R. I. M. S. Dufferin leaves Bombay on 6th September for Karachi with the 94th Infantry and after returning to Bombay leaves again for the same port with the 104th Rifles. It leaves Karachi again on 6th October for Durban arriving there with the 9th Lancers' head-quarters and six companies of the 2nd Welsh Regiment and returns from Durban on 28th October to Bombay with the 11th and the 13th Brigades, Royal Artillery and Infantry drafts. After proceeding to Karachi with the details the Dufferin leaves that port on 25th November with the 101st Grenadiers for Bombay. It leaves Bombay on 2nd December with details for Madras and sails thence on 8th with the 1st Essex Regiment and leaves Rangoon on 6th arriving Calcutta on 20th with the 1st Middlesex Regiment. The Dufferin returns to Rangoon again on 27th and leaves again on 6th January via Madras for Bombay with details for the "Rewa" which sails from Bombay on 17th January.

The "Hardinge" leaves Bombay on 24th September for Rangoon returning to Bombay on 18th October with details for the transport Dongola. It then proceeds to Karachi and sails thence on 28th October with 117th Mahrattas for Bombay. It leaves again for Madras and on 1st December takes the 2nd Suffolks from that port to Bombay. It leaves Bombay on 10th January and arrives at Rangoon on 20th with details per the "Rewa." On 23rd it leaves Rangoon with troops for Port Blair and after returning to Rangoon sails thence with details for the "Rewa" which leaves Bombay on March 6th.

The "Canning" leaves Bombay on 2nd October with the 61st and 69th Companies Royal Garrison Artillery and advance party of 2nd Suffolks for Aden returning via Karachi to Bombay on 23rd October with 51st Company, R. A., for Karachi and 70th Company R. A. for Bombay. It then proceeds to Madras and leaves that Port on 7th November with the 52nd Company R. G. A. for Rangoon and takes on 15th November the 89th Company R. G. A. to Madras. It sails from Bombay on 3rd January to Karachi with 85th Company R. G. A. and leaves Karachi on 10th with No. 76 Company R G. A. for Aden returning thence with No. 60 Company R. G. A., for Bombay.

BOMBAY POLICE REPORT.

Government Review.

THE following review of the working of the Police in the Town and Island of Bombay for the year 1905, is issued in a Government resolution:—

Government do not consider that the reason given for the failure to submit the statistical information, attached to this report in the revised forms, is adequate.

As Mr. Souter observes, the increase in the total number of offences, reported during the year, is mainly due to a considerable increase in the number of prosecutions under the Public Conveyances Act, and to a rise of 916 in the number of cases under the Act for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The increase in the number of cases under the Indian Penal Code was inconsiderable. A larger number of prosecutions under the Municipal Act swelled the total of non-cognizable cases.

It is unsatisfactory to notice that there was a large increase in the number of cases of "lurking house-trespass or house-breaking," and house-trespass with intent, and also an increase in the number of "thefts." The value of property reported as stolen was also more than a lakh in excess of the value reported last year, while the value of the property recovered was less than last year. Government cannot wholly accept the explanation offered by the Acting Commissioner of Police in paragraph 38 of the report, and his suggestion in paragraph 38 (iii) that the percentage of cases in which it was stolen may be set off against the depreciation in the figures as regards value of property stolen is not supported by the figures given in Statement C. It is however, worthy of not that the number of prosecution for receiving stolen property increased, and the amount of property recovered in these cases was almost twice as much as last year.

The number of public conveyances licensed by the Police during 1905 again showed a considerable increase. The question of the revision of the special establishment required for this work is being dealt with separately. The figures given in paragraph 48 of the report hardly indicate the amount of the additional work thrown on the Police by the importation of large numbers of motor vehicles into Bombay. Government regret to observe that the amount of property lost by fire again almost amounted to 18 lakhs of rupees.

The increase in the number of admissions into hospital is to be regretted. The buildings erected for the Police by the City Improvement Trust in Woleshouse Road, Shepherd Road and First Nagpada have been completed and the two latter have been occupied since the close of the year. The question of the condition of service in the Force and of the causes of the somewhat large number of resignations reported by the Commissioner is under the seporate consideration of Government.

During the year the Bombay City Police Force fully maintained its previous standard of conduct and in especial discharged the heavy duties falling to it in last November in a manner worthy of its best traditions for temper and efficiency.

AN OFFICER'S OUTBURST.

General Jeffreys on "No Quarter."

A Pretoria correspondent says:—Brigadier-General Jeffreys, speaking at a banquet given to the volunteers who had returned from Natal, where they took part in the operations against the Zulus, said that doubtless they had wished that the enemy had shown better fight and had been better armed. Then they would have had a greater opportunity to distinguish themselves.

Proceeding to deal with what he called the ethics of quarter, he said that, two hundred years ago, if a beleaguered town refused to surrender and preferred to stand the storming, the soldiers in the garrison were put to the sword and no quarter was given until the men's lust for blood was glutted to the full. There was a time to accept surrender and a time to shoot.

A heavy toll on human life was exacted, but he thought that the punishment inflicted saved a much larger cost in bloodshed. In the course of a drive through almost impenetrable bush, it was impossible to accept surrenders. He deprecated the unnecessary alarm caused by the native trouble. It was not consistent with the dignity of the white man to overestimate danger. When one heard of whole townships going into laager at the slightest rumour of unrest, he felt ashamed that men forgot the enormous strength of the white power.

These Colonies to-day forgot the deeds of the old voortrekkers—those small bodies of men who, with their old elephant guns, constantly routed thousands of natives. He deplored the hysterical aspect of this native rising.

LADY CLIENT'S "GRIEVANCE."

Sequel to Charge of Assault on Well-known Solicitor.

Miss Emily Mary Howe, of Sydney House, Sinclair-road, Kensington, appeared before Sir Albert de Rutzen, at Bow-street Police Court, the other day, to an adjourned summons, charging her with assaulting and beating the Hon. Charles Russel, solicitor, at his office in Norfolk-street, on February 19th last.

The case was originally heard on February 27th, when it was stated that Mr. Russel had acted as the defendant's solicitor, and had in that capacity studied her best interests. The defendant, however, was dissatisfied with the efforts he made on her behalf, and assaulted him at his office in the presence of his clerks. Before the close of the hearing she told the Magistrate that she was satisfied that her grievance against Mr. Russell was an imaginary one, and the case was adjourned for six months.

When the case came on yesterday afternoon in the Upper Court, the defendent was the only party present personally interested in the case.

Sir Albert de Rutzen: An intimation was sent here this morning from the person who took out the summons that he was not going to be here. Therefore there is an end of the case, and I am glad. The case will be struck out, and marked "No complaint."

The defendant: I was not allowed to go into the witness-box. I have other evidence. (Crying.) Can take any steps against Mr. Russell? I have been branded falsely, and ought to be allowed to stat my case.

Sir Albert de Rutzen: The case is at an end.

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*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST. 24, 1906.

LIFT IRRIGATION.

MR. ALFRED CHATTERTON, the Madras Professor of Engineering, has just issued an exhaustive treatise on Lift Irrigation, with the object, as he says, of supplying information regarding mechanical methods of lifting water, and of demonstrating that their employment in the South of India has been attended with a material development of agricultural practices. The author advocates the use of oil-engines and centrifugal pumps as, by their simplicity and efficiency, being best adapted to meet the requirements of the larger landholders. The use of wind-mills is also advocated, as from the results of experiments made in Madras it appears to be clear that there is a wide field for their employment. Very rapid progress is being made with the development of oil engine irrigation in Madras. Already nearly fifty oil engines are either at work or will be started during the present year. The supplies of underground water have proved to be very much more satisfactory than was generally supposed, and the profits of cultivation under these pumps have been sufficient to induce the ordinarily timid agriculturist to discard his old methods of working and to adopt the most modern. From the records of the various stations, it has been proved beyond doubt that the cost of pumping even on a small scale with oil engines is less than one-half that of the bullock power, and on a large scale the cost is not even one-tenth. There we have Mr. Chatterton's apology and explanation. He has thrust his work upon the public in the hope that it may afford useful practical information to those interested in the development of the agricultural resources of this country. During the last two years, it seems about forty oil engines and centrifugal pumps have been installed in the Madras presidency for irrigation work and the number is now very rapidly increasing. As might be expected the earlier installations gave some trouble, but with increased experience that can now be avoided and all the installations in private hands are shown to have yielded such satisfactory results that it is anticipated a considerable boom will result. Although it is by no means easy to obtain minute details and accurate records of work done, Mr. Chatterton arrives at the conclusion that even with very small oil engines and pumps the cost of lifting water is less than one-half the cost of lifting it by means of cattle and that in the selected instances dealt with the provision of more powerful pumping appliances has been followed by deepening the wells or in other ways improving the source of supply, with the result that the available quantity of water has been very largely increased. Prior to the introduction of the oil engine there was probably no well in India yielding more than 120,000 gallons of water per day. But now under oil engines and pumps there are numbers of wells yielding that quantity and large tracts of country have been discovered where, with but little difficulty, wells yielding from ten to thirty thousand gallons of water per hour can be sunk.

Centrifugal pumps are not always to be employed. In places it would not be worth while and the wind-mill is the best mechanical method to deal with small quantities of water. Mr. Chatterton does not think the present form of wind-mill is capable of much improvement though the ideal irrigation pump has yet to be designed, therefore he would not recommend the wholesale introduction of wind-mills among the ryots. Nevertheless they are extremely suited to the wells of this country and he urges continued experiments with wind-mills. The gradual expansion of water-lifting by mechanical means, whether it be by the oil engine and centrifugal pump, by the wind-mill and reciprocating pump, or by various water-lifting devices, driven by electrically distributed power is, therefore, to be welcomed as a material contribution to the development of the agricultural resources of the country, since there is no doubt that they will help to increase the supplies of water available for irrigation. So great importance does Mr. Chatterton attach to the subject on which he writes that he urges upon Government the desirability of granting loans to cultivators, specially to enable them to secure mechanical power for raising water. In many cases, as he points out, the profits which can be realised from the application of water to land are so great that it is desirable that some convenient scheme should be devised whereby ryots should be able to obtain the advantages of water-lifting machinery more readily than is at present possible. Frequently the minute sub-division of the land and the impossibility of getting landowners to co-operate presents almost insuperable difficulties, therefore Mr. Chatterton suggests as the simplest solution that arrangements be made for the supply of machinery. That his recommendation may have the fullest weight Mr. Chatterton has discussed the subject with machinery agents who have expressed themselves willing to supply on the hire-purchase system either oil engines or wind-mills. Usually, Mr. Chatterton remarks, the hire-purchase system is a pernicious device for encouraging people to live beyond their means, but he is persuaded that where the outlay is on machinery capable of yielding a large profit from its working the system may be of great benefit to the agriculturist who has valuable land which is undeveloped for want of capital. A subsidiary advantage of the hire-purchase system in Mr. Chatterton's view is that, till the payments are complete, the machinery remains the property of the vendors and they are keenly interested in seeing that it is kept in thoroughly good working order.

Before investing in wind-mills, however, the ryot would do well to enquire as to whether the wind force in his neighbourhood is likely to be sufficient. Mr. Chatterton states that at the great majority of stations wind-mills would prove of no value so slight is the wind force. There are however many stations where the conditions are favourable and as these represent an enormous tract of country, he arrives at this result—that though over the greater part of India, including the whole of Northern India, the energy of wind is of no practical value, yet there are many places in peninsular India where it should be profitable to make use of wind-mills for irrigation. Along, the sea-coast from Karachi to Bombay and from Diamond Harbour to Negapatam over a large tract of the Deccan, over the Mysore Plateau and probably in most of the hill stations, Mr. Chatterton assures us it will be and probably in most hill-stations it will be found that wind-mills, if not absolutely ideal machinery for lifting water, are by far the cheapest and most convenient of mechanical means available. Mr. Chatterton strongly recommends that all wind mills erected for lifting water should be arranged so as to be able to drive two pumps during periods when the wind velocity is sufficiently high. Taken as a whole, the movements of the wind in India, though very much feebler than in temperate climates, are fairly reliable and conveniently distributed, the maximum wind force usually occurring in the afternoon when the water in the well will probably be at its lowest level and the work of lifting it out therefore greatest. It has also been noted that, as a rule during the rainy weather the wind movements are feeble, but water for irrigation is not wanted then ; whilst dry hot weather, when water is most wanted, is usually accompained by strong winds. The actual results of irrigation should therefore be somewhat more favourable than the calculations based on average returns indicate. Mr. Chatterton is not content with bare statements. He enters into careful calculations and makes out the best possible case in support of his contentions. His book is a valuable contribution to the science of irrigation and should be widely and carefully read.

"THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL."

PART III. of the *Agricultural Journal* of India (Quarterly)—a journal which has come to hand somewhat resembles the *Indian Forester*. The *Agricultural Journal* is published at Calcutta by Messrs. Thacker Spink and Co. and its annual subscription is Rs. 6 or Rs. 2 per part. The price is, we think, a little too high especially when it is considered that such a journal is intended or at any rate ought to cater for the masses of Indians—who are the most interested in agriculture and its improvement. The number is illustrated with some excellent plates—which are quite as good as those in the "Year Book of the Department of Agriculture," published at Washington, but like the latter might, and probably, as the Agricultural Department Research Institute develops, will, contain more of them. The opening article is on "Hairy Caterpillar Pests of Crops" by Mr. Maxwell-Lefroy, Imperial Entomologist—and this is perhaps the most interesting and instructive of all the articles in the Journal, for the ordinary agriculturalist. Mr. Lefroy explains here how these pests which ravage certain crops can be destroyed at very small cost, whereas formerly the ravages remained unchecked. The importance of expert knowledge in this case is well exemplified. There are a few commercial enterprises in India in fact which can do without expert knowledge, and agriculture is pre-eminently one of these. Other articles in the Journal are "Flax Experiments in India" by Mr. Bernard Courtney, Director of the Agricultural Institute at Pusa ; "Co-operative Credit Societies," by Mr. W.R. Gourlay, I.C.S., Bengal, and "Cyanogenesis in Plants," by Dr. Leather. Cyanogen, it may be explained, is a poisonous gas ; composed of carbon and nitrogen, having an odour like that of crushed peach-leaves and which burns with a rich purple flame,—an essential ingredient in Prussian blue and uniting with hydrogen to form prussic acid. Dr. Leather shows that several cyanogetic compounds are present in the tissues of certain plants, such as jowari, and that as one grain of prussic acid is fatal to man, the subject is of special interest to the agriculturalist. He adds : "Whilst the general fact is established of the poisoning nature of the glucoside present in certain plants and the cause ascertained the number of authentic cases in which the *poisonous* fodder has been examined are few." One occurred in Poona in 1904 on the Government Farm, apparently where the work bullocks were suddenly attacked : a number became seriously ill and two died, Mr. Sly, I.C.S., at present Acting Director-General of Agriculture in India, contributes an instructive article on "Mineral Fertilizers in India," and he is responsible for most of the notes on various fibres and rubbers, etc. in the concluding portion of the Journal, which are all full of interest to the planter and merchant. This officer accompanied by Dr. Leather has recently been visiting the work of the Agricultural Department in Poona, and neighbourhood. A trip was made to Lanowli, the party being accompanied by the Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie, to inspect the rice-growing experiments undertaken there, and it is believed important results have been arrived at which, it is hoped, will be recorded in a future copy of the *Agricultural Journal* by one of the Bombay officers. So far Bombay has not made any contribution to this excellent Journal on the preparation and publication of which the officers of the Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa and the Government of India are to be congratulated.

GOOD TIMES COMING IN CHINA.

THINGS seem to be levelling upward in China. The days of the despots are numbered, and the Dowager Empress of China, who, according to a Reuter telegram, published on another page, is about to call a conference to discuss the question of a Constitution, is but following the example of the Tsar. The Russian Constitution, with its ill-fated Duma, does not seem an inspiring example, but the people of any country do not readily appreciate the benefits of dynastic or governmental change. Russia, which for years dreamt of the partition of China, now seems at its feeblest, while China has not been so untroubled by outside menace as now for a quarter of a century. The outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War guaranteed China's frontiers by the Imperial edict proclaiming her neutrality. Russia's old-time ambitions in Manchuria are now forgotten, and with the piping times of peace in the Celestial Empire has come a desire for progress. In this, China will receive the cordial support of England and Japan. It is pretty certain, however, that Sir Robert Hart is at the bottom of the new movement in favour of a constitutional form of Government. It would be the finest feather in his cap if this could be brought about, although he, and he alone, has done more for China than all the army of officials with which the yellow Empire is afflicted. A representative Government would be the natural corollary of the great scheme of financial and military reorganisation which Sir Robert Hart offered to China in April 1904. Up till then the vast area of land under cultivation in China had only produced some eighty or ninety thousand taels annually, but by an equable distribution and other reforms Sir Robert estimated that China could produce a revenue of 400,000,000 taels. With that vast sum he proposed to improve the army out of recognition, and to create another four army corps, each consisting of 50,000 men, and to add three new squadrons to the Navy, each consisting of ten battleships and ten first class cruisers, with smaller vessels. But that was not all. Four arsenals were to be provided ; the Civil Service was to be reformed ; ten Governor-Generals ; twenty provincial Governors, twenty provincial Treasurers, twenty provincial Judges, and many thousands of magistrates were to be appointed, adequately remunerated, and kept free from corruption, while education was to spread over the country, and postal and telegraphic departments were to be set up. It is plain that there is a great era of progress before China. For many years the Dowager Empress has stood in the way, and when she could tolerate the young Emperor's reforming zeal no longer she promptly relegated him to the back-ground, where he has ever since remained. The Dowager-Empress is an old woman now, and may see the error of her ways.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

WE are glad to notice the decrease in the weekly mortality. But what is it due to? The immediate causes are decreases in such diseases as cholera and allied diseases and affections of the respiratory system and fatalities from old age and debility. What are the influences affecting the incidence of these causes we would inquire. For months we have had an abnormal mortality and during the last few weeks, the sickness has for some mysterious reason gradually abated. How is this? Is it due to improved climatic conditions or has registration anything to do with it? There may be two opinions. But the fact remains the totals have gone down. Small-pox has practically disappeared. Plague remains and has claimed 36 victims in the week. Fevers have been more prevalent, Diarrhœa is still above the quinquennial average. And under old age debility and affections of the nervous system there are heavier averages which the weekly table does not explain. Diseases of the digestive system carried off 203 people instead of an average of 133 and the total from all causes is as 887 is to 653.

THE Fourth Criminal Sessions will begin on Saturday, 1st. proximo.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia with the outward Mails of the 17th instant left Suez at 1 a. m., on Thursday.

A SUCCESSFUL reception was held yesterday, and largely attended, on board the German Cruiser "Hansa," lying in the Rangoon River.

THE appointment of Commander Beauchamp, R. I. M., as Surveyor in charge of the Marine Survey of India, in succession to Captain Heming, R. N., has been approved by the Government of India.

IT is noted by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab that the development of trade with Afghanistan, due to the liberal policy of the Amir, has been maintained in respect of both imports and exports during the past year.

IT is reported from the Naini Tal Secretariat that owing mainly to the existence of agricultural distress, the mills of the United Provinces have had little difficulty in obtaining the labour they require, and the average daily number of operatives employed has risen from 40,026 to 44,238.

SIR BAMPFYLDE AND LADY FULLER wish to express their sincere and grateful thanks to those who have sent them kind messages during the past few days. The number of letters and telegrams has been so large that it has been impossible to reply to them all individually.

THE following is the official statement of deaths reported from plague during the week ending the 11th August in the districts of the Punjab including all municipal towns :—Rawalpindi 7, Umballa 4 and Sialkot 1. Total for the province 12. Total for the previous week 29. Total for the corresponding week of the previous year 20.

The *Kathiawar Times* writes:—Her many friends and admirers in Kathiawar will be extremely pained to learn of the demise in London, after an operation, of Mrs. Chester Macnaghten, widow of the late Mr. Chester Macnaghten, first principal of the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, which occurred on Wednesday, July 25th last.

THE *Indian Field* writes, regarding the monsoon races at Calcutta : There is a matter to which we take this opportunity of referring—the plethora of bookmakers. In the opinion of a great many people the presence in the big enclosure of the mob of fantstically named sable pencillers is little short of a nuisance. Many punters say they do not particularly object to these merchants in the abstract and that, were they grouped together in such manner as to be easily avoided, they would not resent their presence so much, but seeing that a large number of them are nothing more than "twenty rupee wallas" their room is far preferable to their company, for they interfere with the transaction of business between regular racegoers and the recognised bookies.

INDIA'S piece-goods trade in Central Asia is being rapidly killed by Russian competition and the extension of Russian railways, according to the Resident in Leh. The Special Assistant for Chinese Affairs to the Resident in Kashmir gives it moreover, as his deliberate opinion, that the Russo-Japanese war has, so far from reducing the supply of Russian goods in Kashgar, had "the opposite effect of creating a slump in the market." "It seems," he adds "as if the products of the Moscow cotton factories, debarred from exportation to the Far East, have been directed to Central Asia, as afelig the line of least resistance."

THE following remarkable paragraph appears in the Report on sanitation, dispensaries and jails in Rajputana :—*Apropos* of giving advice, the Residency Surgeon at Udaipur laughingly promised the married women of the capital that they would all have male children next year if they vacated their houses and went into camp for two months until the plague subsided, and their houses were disinfected. The women were delighted at the prospect held out to them, and said they would go into camp every year on these terms. I visited the camps several times and found them perfectly contented and happy in spite of the cold weather and I feel sure that all male children born within the next twelve months in the city will be put down to the camp episode. Indians are like children, and a little tact and good humour goes a long way with them.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay, during the week ending August 21, was 887, giving a death-rate of 59·43 per annum per thousand as against 35·51 in the corresponding period of last year, and 43·75 average over the past five years. Of the total number, 8 died from fevers ; 36, plague ; 1, Small pox ; 3, measles ; 50, cholera ; 1, leprosy ; 84, phthisis ; 48 diseases of the nervous system ; 203, affections of the respiratory organs ; 66, diarrhœa ; 49 dysentery ; 46, still-born ; 134, old age and debility, and 15 accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 24 ; Brahmin, 26 ; Lingaet, 3 ; Bhattia, 6 ; Hindu of other caste, 444 ; Hindu low caste, 146 ; Musalman, 164 ; Parsee, 30 ; Jew, 9 ; Native Christian, 26 ; Eurasian, 3 ; European, 5. The total number of births was 403, as against 383 in the corresponding period of last year, and 356 the average over the past five years.

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CRICKET AND CRICKETERS.

MY MOST EXCITING MATCHES,

BY

THE HON. F. S. JACKSON.

[SPECIALLY INTERVIEWED.]

"No, I can't say that I find myself any less susceptible to an exciting crisis in a game now than when I first began," said Mr. Jackson. "Anybody who is playing county cricket year after year regularly is bound to have some nerve-shaking moments. The two Test Matches of 1902, at Old Trafford and at the Oval were enough to turn a man's hair gray in the last minutes. No, I'm afraid the lapse of time doesn't make it easier to go through the stress of a critical situation."

"In the first Test Match last year at Nottingham, while the Colonials were batting on the third day, the light became very bad. We were fighting against time and weather, specially the latter, for the rain-clouds were coming up all the while. As the Australian wickets fell, Maclaren and Jones and some of the others became as nervous as could be. It grew gloomier and heavier; Kelly and McLeod were sticking steadily—they were the last two men, for Trumper was injured—I saw Archie pale and ill at ease and the other fellows kept looking at the sky. Then McLeod was l.b.w. and we had won by the skin of our teeth, for the rain came."

"'You must be stone,' Bosanquet said to me, you never seemed to think that it was going to be touch and go whether we got 'em out or not.' Fact is, that time, I never vividly realized the state of things and so I did not feel nervous myself and not the least bit excited."

"THE MOST EXCITING MATCH OF ALL

for myself was that in which I made my first century against the Australians, in '97. I had been awfully pleased to come off in my first match for England at Lord's where I had knocked up 91 and helped Shrewsbury to put on 137. A month later at the Oval we had such a terrific batting side that W. G. said to me, 'Here, Jackor, you had your turn at Lord's, you'll have to let someone else have a go this time.' Thus it was that I was seventh on the list and four out of the first five men made over fifty, one of them being Shrewsbury again. But W. W. Read and I got set ; save Giffen, who took seven of our wickets, none of the bowlers were any good that day and, when Mold, the last man came in, I was still just short of the hundred. Now Mold was an awful batter, (his average for Lancashire that year was 4!) but somehow he managed to stop the four balls left in the over. Then I got my turn and played the first up to third man ; well if you please, Mold shouted, 'Come on' and came pounding up the pitch. So he had four more balls to face and was almost out to each of them. However, after Giffen had nearly finished me., I go hold of one and lifted it over the ring and there was my coveted century.

"Yes, I think—I am sure—that was the most exciting Cricket Moment of my life."

BATTLES OF THE ROSES.

"Two games against Lancashire I call to mind which were very close. The first was in '93 at Manchester and I doubt if any match has ever shown five such good bowling analyses.

Peel 4 for 15 and 6 for 24 ; Ernest Smith 3 for 10 ; Wainright 4 for 8. While Mold had 6 for 33 in the two innings and Briggs 11 for 60.

The pitch was slow and difficult the first day, but even worse the next. Sellers and I started our second innings with only 57 to make, and we had 24 of them pretty quiet. Then Oakley, who was bowling at me, hit my pad and the ball bounded off: I thought there was an easy run and started. Sellers, though, thought the umpire had given me l.b.w. and never stirred from his ground. So I was run out and, after that, everything went wrong.

Ernest Smith was given out to a catch by Crosfield at cover, a most doubtful decision, very few of the players thinking that the ball had been taken up before it touched the ground.

After Smith had gone, the wickets tumbled down one after another. Only half a dozen were wanted when Jonnie Briggs actually dared to send along a high, well-tossed one, (with a lot of spin on, though) to George Ulyett : I don't think George ever forgave himself, for he made the mistake of thinking he could finish the game in one hit, only half got hold of it and Albert Ward caught him in the long-field.

We lost by five that day."

"There was another very near thing at Old Trafford in '96, but there we just got home by a couple of wickets."

"You were playing. Mr. Jackson, I think, in the Lord's match when the Australians were all out for eighteen."

"Yes, I was. That was when Pougher had five wickets for no runs."

"How do you account for a phenomenal collapse like that?"

"It was nothing but rank bad play. Why, Pougher got a couple of wickets with long hops, balls that almost bounced twice. He went on when three wickets were down for eighteen, and the side was out for that number. Jack Hearne bowled grandly it, the second innings—took all the nine wickets which fell, for Giffen was ill and couldn't bat."

"TAKE JACKSON OFF!"

"This" said the English Captain, showing me half of a well-worn cricket ball, mounted in silver, "is a memento of an exciting over. It was the Tuesday after 'Peace Day' in '02 when the Australians were at Headingly. We were 24 behind on the first knock and when we went out to field for the second innings, the wicket was soft. Lord Hawke put George Hirst and me on. George took five while I only managed to get Clem Hill stumped and the crowd began to shout 'Take Jackson off! Take Jackson off! Put Rhodes on!' Four wickets were down for 20, but the fifth and sixth fell without any more runs.

At 23 they were all out. My last over I shall never forget. Gregory got a single from the first ball, Hopkins was l.b.w. to the second, the next was a good one and Kelly was bowled, Jones just saved the fourth but had a go at the fifth and was bowled, too, and David Hunter caught Howell from the last."

George Hirst had the other half of that destroying ball, which bears the inscription:—

"Yorkshire v. Australians, June 2nd and 3rd, 1902.

Hirst five for nine.
Jackson five for twelve.
Yorkshire won by five wickets."

IN THE TEST MATCHES.

"'Wisden' states, of the Test Match of '96 at Lord's, that Jackson palpably gave away his wicket. The encroachment of the crowd prevented Darling catching him on the onside and he at once gave the fieldsman a second effort."

"This," said Mr. Jackson, "is not correct. It is true that Darling caught me after a miss, but I cannot say I tried to send him a catch. The crowd that day was a huge one. Lord's would accommodate only 20,000 then and the people broke in to the green very early on ; when I was batting, for example, some of the spectators on the leg side can't have been more than forty or fifty yards off. As I was going out to bat there were twenty rows of people, many of them ladies, sitting on the grass in front of the Pavilion : I had to step carefully among them and pick my way through the crush That was the time when Richardson bowled very finely, though Hearne and Lohmann backed him up well. The pitch was a perfectly true, hard one but the Australians collapsed for 53—just bad play, nothing more. Can't explain it otherwise."

Those collapses do come, and often without apparent reason. Look at the 1902 Test Match at Birmingham, when Wilfred Rhodes got 7 wickets for 17, and the side was out for 36. The light wasn't good, truly, but the pitch was positively *sodden*, not difficult specially. A real sodden wicket doesn't favour the bowler over much, for it is dead, and besides, he can't get his foothold clean. It was Wilfred's rather faster ball (he seems to have lost it a bit now), the one swerving to you, which tied them up that day."

"ENOUGH TO TURN A MAN'S HAIR GRAY"

is how Mr. Jackson speaks of the finishes at Old Trafford and at the Oval in 1902.

"I thought that the 128 I made in the first innings at Manchester would win us the game ; it was as good as I ever did, but, as you know, we lost by three.

"Yes," went on Mr. Jackson, in reply to a question, "it was a distinct mistake to play Tate. It was a mistake, too, to put him at long-leg, where he had never fielded. Ranji and I said to Archie Maclaren, 'We can't risk Tate there.' 'No,' he replied, 'I'll change him at the end of the over and go there myself.' Before the end of the over Darling sent a catch to long-leg which was missed.

Poor old Tate, he was no batter, and a precious state he was in when he went in to bat with eight to win, and him last man. He did his best, and no one can do more.

Now for sustained excitement, the third day of that Oval Match must be almost unique, even though you will remember nothing exactly depended on it as the three runs victory had settled the rubber. At the end of the second day we looked in a very bad place as the pitch was more than a little damaged by play on it when soft, and our opponents had a lead of about 250.

Towards the 263 they set us to make, we made a simply hideous start and half the team was out for a paltry 48 and though Jessop and I made a bit of stand before lunch it looked big odds on a Colonial victory ; after that when I saw Jessop setting to work to hit as he knows how to do, I simply tried to keep my end up and let him do the scoring. I never saw anything like the way he got his bat down and made full tosses of Saunder's best balls. When I had 49 I tried to hit one to mid-on, off Trumble—but Hughie Trumble says he can get me "caught and bowled" when he wants and he did that time, anyhow.

"Forty-nine is not a very big score, but that inning of mine is one I am as pleased about as any I ever played.

Of course it was that splendid final stand of Hirst and Rhodes which brought us out top by one wicket, though Lilley's 16 was really great. I shall never forget how we watched every ball in the last minutes with an anxiety which was very nearly pain. And what a sigh of relief went up when Armstrong just *didn't* hold a hard chance in the slips!

The crowd besieged the pavilion at the end and kept on calling out "We want Hirst!" "We want Hirst!" until he came out to be seen."

I asked Mr. Jackson if the presence of a big crowd stimulated and excited him.

"Most certainly it does. It makes you feel that a lot is expected of you and that you must not fail."

And, without the faintest doubt, the English Captain of 1905 has shown that he can rise not to one emergency alone, but time and time and time again.

THE FAMILY PEW.

It is as a rule only to those periodical occasions when remote country places and old world towns are sought out and sojourned in that many of us owe all our knowledge of the Family Pew. Like a good many other old-fashioned, picturesque incongruities, it is vanishing, becoming here slowly there quickly—a thing of the past, a curiosity. Even where it still exists, it suggests rather than presents those evidences of former cozy comfort which provoke the quotation, "A jolly place,' quoth he, 'in days of old,'"—the context is obviously inapplicable. Not that it is by any means really necessary to wander afield to find the Family Pew. It is to be seen in many an old City church, hidden away behind towering warehouses and offices. But it is a familiar truism that people are mostly unfamiliar with what lies at their doors, and vastly impressed with what is very likely an inferior specimen when they come across it somewhere else.

It is not altogether easy, says a writer in the *Globe*, to state in so many words in what the charm of the Family Pew consists—for that it has a charm no one can doubt who has ever noticed the behaviour of sight-seeing visitors to a church that possesses one. Probably there is a good deal of the human equation in it, coupled with that "charm of old" to which as a nation we are probably more susceptible—however much we disclaim the soft impeachment—than any other. To these factors may be added occasionally a genuine if languid interest in the family pew as a curiosity. When we happen upon a "good specimen" we at once recognise it from the numerous descriptions we have read, and find ourselves involuntarily comparing the details of the original with those of the picture. Here are the curtains, deep crimson or sage green as a rule, hanging from a rod two feet or so above the level of the sides, along which the rings slide with decorous importance. Here and there they are divided, to enable the occupants to look towards altar or preacher or congregation. The pew itself is in the form of a square, with seats round three sides of it, the fourth being occupied by the door, on each side of which is a little faldstool, suitable for a small child. The cushions are of a colour to match the curtains and of sumptuous thickness ; there is a comfortable feeling carpet on the floor ; stools and hassocks of various sizes lurk under the seats : sometimes in one corner is a stove—occasionally, indeed, a fireplace ; nearly always is there a substantial-looking cabinet, in which repose Bibles and Prayer Books, and Hymnals. And above, on the walls, often enough are marble tablets to the memory of those who in their time sat in the Family Pew. It is, when one comes to think of it, the presence of these tablets which brings out and emphasises the peculiar charm of the Family Pew. They enable us, or, rather, compel us, to people it, the names recorded do not for us, at the time, suggest the reflection that those who bore them are dead : rather do they present them as occupants of the pew, instinct with the life of their generation, and yet whose eyes and thoughts must have been, week in and week out engaged on the identical surrounding objects that we are looking at to-day. Frequently we can trace them right through the seven ages—or, at least, from the first to the last. Little children, in fearful and wonderful garb, perched upon those stools, and surveying parson and clerk and rustic congregation with wide wondering eyes—young men and maidens, "bucks" and dandies, belles and "toasts," may be, whose ears have already caught some of the maddening whispers of joyous life—squire and dame, conscious of or meriting the "respect for their great place," shown in fearless English fashion by their neighbours gentle and simple. And then—the marble tablet, and new faces at the door and looking from between the curtains of the Family Pew.

It is astonishing with how many familiar faces we can people the Family Pew whenever and wherever we find it. We can imagine Sir Roger de Coverley keeping therefrom a strict watch upon the demeanour of the congregation : we can fancy Lady Castlewood's sweet sad face as she ignores Parson Tusher's obsequious deference, see "Mrs. Leigh of Burrough" hiding the happy tears as she kneels at the service in welcome of her son and his companions, and can hear the immortal Becky declare—as countless thousands have declared or thought before and since : "I think I could be a good woman if I had five thousand a year. . . I could go to church, and keep awake in the great family pew ; or go to sleep behind the curtains, with my veil down, if I only had practice." We can see the Burton children gazing with awe and wonder at the great family pews in Chelsea old church, and peopling them with those whose names were on the tablets on the wall—and little David Copperfield, in the pew near the window, which was one of his earliest memories—and Lady Dedlock turning to glance at Esther with a look which called into vague life a child's yearning towards a mother. We can see that naval counterpart of Col. Newcome, "the Captain," in his long pew in St. Faith's Church, as Sunday, after Sunday, "he lugged a key out of his pocket when the hymn was given out, and audibly instructed Leonard to 'get out the tools', meaning the hymn books". And we can see how a very different man, Sir Aylmer Aylmer, on the Sunday after his daughter's death, strode erect up the aisle, and entering the stately family pew—

"Cast the curtains of the seat aside,
Black velvet of the costliest."

There is nearly always the suggestion of ornate ease about the Family Pew ; Washington Irving we may remember, describing a country church, tells us of "pews sumptuously lined and cushioned, furnished with richly-gilded prayer-books, and decorated with their owners arms upon the pew doors" ; sometimes, indeed, a comparison of two such pews recalls the same delightful writer's vigorous contrast between the demeanour of the real territorial aristocrats and that of the rich vulgarians who try to vie with them.

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AT VALPARAISO.

CLEARING THE WRECKAGE.

British Consulate Destroyed.

CONSUL INJURED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

Naval detachments are being landed at Valparaiso to assist in maintaining order and in clearing up the wreckage.

The British Consulate has been destroyed and the Consul injured in the leg.

KODAIKANAL AND VALPARAISO.

SEISMOGRAPHIC RECORD PERFECT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 23.

Mr. Michie Smith, the Director of the Government Observatory in Kodaikanal, writes:—The Valparaiso earthquake was well-recorded here, and was evidently a shock of the first magnitude—far greater than the San-Francisco one, though perhaps not quite so great as in Colombia. One record in Milne's Seismograph here begins:—At 5 hours, 56 minutes, on the morning of the 17th August (Indian Standard Time) continues till 10 hours 16 minutes. It is, however, very difficult to record or decipher in the first place the "preliminary tremors" which seem to be entirely absent, though the instrument was in good working order and the record on the whole is excellent. In the second place there seem to have been two great shocks about an hour apart—a thing not usual. The distance of Valparaiso from Kodaikanal along a great circle is roughly 145 degrees the shorter way and 215 degrees the longer way. Large waves would accordingly take about 92 minutes to travel the distance going eastward, and about 137 minutes going westward. This gives a difference of only 45 minutes, so that the two shocks shown cannot be due to the arrival of waves from both directions. The second shock is also considerably greater than the first. I think I can trace the arrival of both shocks from both directions.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE CUBAN REBELLION.

Cause of the Trouble.

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

The Cuban insurgents have captured San Lluis and Pinarkelrio. The first is an important success.

The rising is due to a desire on the part of the insurgents' leaders for office.

It is no question of a desire for annexation to the United States, which, it is not believed, will intervene.

BRITISH FLEET AT VENICE.

Serenaded at St. Marks.

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

The British Mediterranean fleet is at Venice, where it has had a most cordial welcome.

The city was magnificently illuminated last night, and the Venetians held a great serenade in the Piazza St. Mark and also round the warships.

THE BATTLESHIP "DREADNOUGHT."

Record in Shipbuilding.

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

It is announced at Portsmouth that the "Dreadnought" will be ready for sea on the 1st September, three months before her time. This is the world's record in ship-building.

STRAIGHT HINT TO THE PORTE.

Bulgaria Rebukes Turkey.

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

Replying to the Turkish Note complaining of the anti-Greek agitation in Bulgaria, the Bulgarian Government says that the Porte is not entitled to interfere in the internal affairs of the Principality and that the Greek persecutions are merely the effects of the anti-Bulgarian atrocities in Macedonia. The Bulgarian Note adds that the Porte had better first restore order in its own country.

THE REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA.

Great Education Scheme.

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

One hundred and forty-two delegates from the Russian Railways have held a meeting in Finland and resolved on a general strike at an early date.

The Council of the Empire has considered a Bill for providing universal Elementary Education granting 5½ million roubles to build schools and increase the salaries of teachers.

SILVER PURCHASES.

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

A Washington telegram says the Government has paid 67 cents per ounce for a million ounces of silver.

THE LINER "MANCHURIA."

In Critical Position.

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

The liner "Manchuria," ashore at Honolulu, is bumping badly and her position is critical.

A FLOATING EXHIBITION.

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

The liner Cambroman has been chartered for a tour of our Colonies, Japan, and South America as a floating exhibition of British goods.

CRICKET NEWS.

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

Middlesex has beaten Lancashire by 31 runs.

Yorkshire has beaten Surrey by 102 runs.

Sussex has beaten Notts by eight wickets.

Essex has beaten Derbyshire by eight wickets.

The match between Leicester and Warwick was drawn.

CONSTITUTION FOR CHINA.

GRADUAL CHANGE.

Piracy in Cantonese Waters.

PLOT TO CAPTURE A SHIP'S TREASURE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

Reuter (Peking) says that the Dowager Empress is making plans for the summoning of a conference of officials and Viceroys to discuss the question of the adoption of a Constitution. The Commissioners, on their return from their tour abroad, will recommend the gradual change to a Constitutional Government.

The *Times* complains of the increase of piracy in Cantonese waters and the growing indifference of the Chinese authorities regarding the rights of Europeans.

The *Times* emphasizes the incapacity of the Viceroy, and warns him that unless the Chinese suppress piracy, Great Britain may undertake the work herself.

[The latest piracy complained of is that which occurred at the close of July. Writing of it, the Canton correspondent of the *Hongkong Daily Press* says: According to the latest information the dastardly outrage was the result of a carefully laid out plan. It appears that the pirates got information that a heavy shipment of treasure was to be made by the "Sainam" and had made up their minds to secure it. The gang embarked in three sections from three different places, the scouts embarking at this port, while the bulk went on board at Kankong. It appears, however, that the pirates had been misinformed, as the treasure was to be shipped from Wuchow and not from Canton. The authorities here have realized, no doubt, the seriousness of the affair and the officials have received the severest orders to arrest the criminals at once under penalty of prompt punishment. As a result of their combined efforts I am informed that nineteen of them have already been captured, amongst them the pirate who took Captain Joslin's ring. This man was arrested, it is said as he was about to pawn the ring in one of the pawnshops in the western suburbs. Owing no doubt to external pressure H. E. the Viceroy appears to be determined to bring the whole gang to book. In China, where it is impossible for natives to pursue any calling without the knowledge of his neighbours, it is only a question of will on the part of the authorities to promptly arrest perpetrators of crime. The late Li Hung Chang had an expeditious way of dealing with this class of desparadoes. Strict orders were given to the authorities to instantly behead all loafers caught on the riverside who could not give sound reference as to his calling or a plausible excuse for his presence at a place where he had no apparent business to be. It was suggested at the time of the attack on a foreign houseboat in 1902, when two foreigners where wounded, that all those dragon-boats and dug-outs one sees piled up on the riverside, sometimes miles away from the nearest village, should be seized, and only those who can justify bona-fide ownership to be returned. The others to be burned. Apart from those used by fishermen four-fifths of those boats are used for unlawful purposes. Stations should be established on the river and connected by telephone, thus enabling in an emergency the neighbouring stations to co-operate in the capture of a gang of pirates for which the men on one station alone would be no match.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SERIOUS STRIKE AT BILBAO.

Martial Law Proclaimed.

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

A serious strike of 30,000 miners and ironworkers has taken place at Bilbao and there have been several collisions between the strikers and the troops.

Martial law has been proclaimed.

Barricades have been erected by the strikers.

The King and Queen have arrived at San Sebastian and will probably wait there until affairs at Bilbao are quiet.

PROPOSED GERMAN NAVAL MONŒUVRES.

To Arouse National Patriotism.

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

Following the example of the British monœuvres the Kaiser is planning a great display of warships in the North Sea in the autumn.

Eighty-one vessels including sixteen battleships will take part.

The idea seems to be to arouse patriotism for the Navy.

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 23.

There is not likely to be any meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council before October. Its chief work will be the further amendment of the Land Alienation Act and a new measure dealing with Colonisation matters.

CIVIL POSTINGS AND CHANGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 23.

Mr. Kettlewell will act as Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government during the three months that Mr. Maclagan is officiating for Mr. James Wilson, Secretary in the Revenue and Agriculture Department to the Government of India.

Mr. W. M. Hailey, Colonisation Officer, Jhelum Canal, will officiate for Mr. Kettlewell.

Mr. Henry Anderson, Commissioner of Jullundar, has decided not to return to India.

When Lieutenant-Colonel Davies comes out in November, he will relieve Mr. Hallifax, the Officiating Commissioner of that Division, and the latter, after taking a month's leave, becomes the Commissioner of Excise *vice* Mr. Maynard, who is at present Acting Commissioner of Lahore.

IMPORTANT SANITARY PROJECTS.

Drainage Scheme for Kulhri Hill.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 23.

The Mussoorie correspondent of the *Pioneer* says that Mr. Aikman, the Sanitary Engineer to the Local Government, has been in Mussoorie during the past week in connection with the hydro-electric drainage scheme of Kulhri Hill and other important sanitary projects. The plans for the power-house below the Bhatta Falls have been received from the Contractors, Messrs. Bruce Reebles & Co. The building will now be begun and erected in order to be ready for dynamos and other plant, which are expected in November. The poles which will carry the power-wire from the Bhatta Falls to the pumping-station in the Valley below the Municipal Gardens, are now being placed in position, and pipes for the new Waterworks have been shipped from England and are expected in Dehra Dun by the end of next month. A set of washing troughs for dhobies has been erected this year at a large ghat near the Crown Brewery, and the dhobies will not in future be allowed to wash in any dirty puddle at their own sweet will as heretofore. Similar troughs will be erected next year at the other ghats.

THE ROYAL ARMY TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

Satisfactory Report for 1905-6.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 23.

THE Report of the Royal Army Temperance Association for the year 1905-06 states that the membership during the year under review has been the largest on record, and that the average membership has risen from 12,140 to 23,811 during the past seventeen years. The King has become the Patron of the Association in response to the request of Earl Roberts and has taken a direct and personal interest in the work. The actual membership on March 31st, 1906, was 24,899, made up as follows:—24,410 military members; 489 members in volunteers and civil branches; 6,008 honorary members, and 274 juvenile members. The Shields presented annually to the Regiment or Battery of Artillery, having the largest percentage of members who have completed one year in the Association have been presented to the 9th Lancers; qualifying with 40 per cent. of the strength of the Regiment; to the 41st Battery, R. F. A., with 38 per cent.; and to the 2nd Battalion, South Staffords, also with 38 per cent. of the strength of the corps. The balance sheet of the Association shows a credit balance of Rs. 35,511, and the General Secretary, the Reverend J. H. Bateson, after his inspection, says:—"Reviewing my tour as a whole, I may say that I never before found our books better kept, our rooms more comfortably furnished, and such uniformly good arrangements in camp, nor had I the pleasure of speaking at larger or more enthusiastic meetings. It is only by undertaking such a tour that anyone can form a correct conception of the strength of temperance work in the Army in India. Strong branches and vigorous work are the rule.

THE SITUATION IN EASTERN BENGAL.

The "Pioneer's" Comments.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 23.

The *Pioneer* commenting on the situation in Eastern Bengal says that the Governor who wished to enforce law has gone and a Governor who has accepted office knowing that there is doubt as to whether law is to be upheld has entered upon his duties. He does so, it will be acknowledged, under the most discouraging conditions. The majority of the people—the most contented and trustworthy—bitterly and openly resent the change. The anti-Partitionists have gained enough to make them believe that by more vigorous demonstrations the whole of their programme for reversal of the great and necessary administrative change may be conceded. Mr. Morley has given way on one important matter and may, in the much-abused name of 'conciliation' give way on others if pressed hard enough. If the Hon'ble Mr. Hare is to profit by the experience and fate of his predecessor, it would seem his best policy is to be very blind to boycotting insolence and intimidation which prevail in the Province, but the Mahomedan majority has been roused and are capable of vigorous retaliation. They have no objection to the purchase of British made goods and have decided a objection to being forced to pay a higherprice for inferior trash, which is called 'Swadeshi.' If they assert their right to buy what they please and reply with lusty vigorour to the physical efforts of the Bengali-Hindus to obstruct them, what is the new Lieutenant-Governor to do? Should he proceed rigorously against those who are defending the right enjoyed by every subject of the British Crown, while treating the real originators of disorder with constant delicacy and solicitude? If he does what is right he will not enjoy any more popularity with the Hindus than Sir Bampfylde Furiler. If he fails to do what is right, he may find himself face to face with sterner troubles than the effeminate chatterboxes, who take their inspiration from Calcutta are capable of producing by any action of their own.

The realities of the situation ought not to be slurred over. We would prefer to leave them alone, because it is so easy to say that the writer who states bare truths is inciting some class of the people to breaches of the peace. But there is need to put matters plainly before they have gone too far, and the first and most important fact is that by interference with the just and proper action of Sir Bampfylde Fuller, the British Government has allowed itself to become a partisan and has ceased to uphold law with that unvarying impartiality which is the real secret of its strength and of the respect in which it is held.

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN THE NORTH.

The Bengal-North-Western Railway Seriously Damaged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, AUGUST 23.

It is reported that owing to the recent floods the Katarnion Ghat branch of the Bengal-North-Western Railway in Oudh has been swept away. The disaster is stated to be very great, every log of line from the Katarnian Ghat to Nagara, a length of over forty miles, having gone. Many cattle and human beings were carried away in the flood. The report received here declares the loss of life to be awful, but no details are available.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

Statue of the late Queen-Empress.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 23.

A Nagpur correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes that the Victoria Memorial Technical Institute, erected with the money raised in the Central Provinces, is nearly complete. In fact, some parts have been already occupied. It is a large, ornate, two-storied building, situated in the Maharaj Bag. A part of it is to form the Office of the Director of Agriculture and other rooms are set apart for the Government Agricultural School. In the centre, downstairs, a large hall is to contain a first class Scientific Library and a similar hall upstairs an Economic Museum. The remaining part of the building has been handed over to the Director of Education to form two modern Science Laboratories, one for Physics and the other for Chemistry. Students from local Colleges will here be taught higher science by Government Professors. In the front of the Institute a marble statue of Queen Victoria is being erected, and it is rumoured that it will be unveiled by Sir Andrew Fraser some time in October.

MR. CLAUDE HILL.

The Next Resident of Meywar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 23.

Mr. Claude Hill will, on his return from leave, be posted to Udaipur as the Resident of Meywar *vice* Major Pinhey, who proceeds on long leave this month.

DEATH OF MRS. PORTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, AUGUST 23.

A sad death occurred yesterday at Hyderabad of Mrs. Porter, the wife of Mr. Porter, representing Ranken and Co., Calcutta. The couple, who were on their honeymoon tour, had only been married three weeks, and Mrs. Porter arrived at the Hotel suffering from dysentery. Colonel Gimlette, I. M. S., C. I. E., assisted by Dr. Carroll, effected a temporary cure, but the patient ultimately died from heart failure. The funeral took place at St. George's Cemetery last evening.

JAPANESE POLICY IN MANCHURIA.

Viscount Hayashi Interviewed.

OPENING THE PORT OF DALNY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 23.

Viscount Hayashi interviewed regarding Manchuria said that "some Europeans and Americans complain of the Japanese policy in Manchuria. Their dissatisfaction will disappear as soon as they realise the real situation. The fact that Japan did not open Dalny immediately upon taking that port over from the Russians has no bearing on her Manchurian policy. The truth is that the disturbance of the conditions at Dalny, and in Manchuria in general, which was necessarily occasioned by the great war rendered it impossible for Japan to open the port as soon as the struggle came to an end.

"The congestion of shipping at Dalny has been very great, causing the problems requiring attentions at that port to be much more serious than has probably been generally supposed. The restoration of normal conditions at Dalny has proved by no means easy. Another important matter which Government has to bear in mind is they recognised that when foreigners were permitted to land at Dalny and take up residence there it would no longer be possible to subject all law breakers to the provisions of Martial Laws. Therefore it was held to be necessary to complete all necessary police and administrative arrangements before throwing the port open. In matters of this kind it is easy to criticise, but less easy to do the work itself.

"It must be remembered that Japan would perfectly be within her rights if she kept Dalny closed until next April, the period fixed by the Treaty of Peace for the completion of the withdrawal of troops. But Japan is not taking the advantage of this provision in accordance with the fundamental principles of her policy. Japan is fully determined to open Dalny and other parts of Manchuria at the earliest possible date in order to enable all nations concerned in the matter to enjoy equal commercial opportunities there. Dalny itself will be opened in September. To throw open a port so deeply affected by the war within a year of the termination of the conflict is a task by no means an easy accomplishment. I do not consder that any Power is entitled to take exception to Japan's conduct. Dalny will be opened on September and although even then foreigners may find some materials for complaints they may rest assured that Japan has no sinister intentions in the background."

AMERICAN SQUADRON IN ASIATIC WATERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 23

The prestige of the United States in the Far East will be increased in Autumn by the arrival in Asiatic waters of a mighty Squadron of armoured cruisers which will sail from New York early in September with the West Virginia Flagships "Pennsylvania" "Colorado" and "Maryland" in command of Rear-Admiral Brownson. These splendid cruisers each dispacing nearly 14,000 tons with contract speed of twenty-two knots are now undergoing repairs to boilers at New York. The Naval Department is at present conducting an investigation to determine the responsibility for the costly blunder which necessitates expensive repairs to the boilers of these new ships. If they can be got ready by September 1, they will sail for Gibraltar about that time.

RAINFALL IN THE PUNJAB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 23.

No rain has fallen during the week in the dry area of Punjab, although submontane districts continue to receive ample supply.

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 23.

The Karachi FreightMarket continues unchanged and with the exception of small bookings of seeds is inactive. Wheat exporters are unable to pay the prices asked for by sellers and unless the latter reduce their rates business in the immediate future will be restricted.

CHINESE PROTEST TO THE JAPANESE MINISTER

Mines on Railway Lines.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 22.

A Peking telegram states that the Chinese Foreign Department, after consultation with Yuan Shikai, has decided not to recognise the mines along the Japanese railway in South Manchuria as property belonging to the line. Chinese authorities consider that the Japanese contention that the mines form part of the railway property is greatly injurious to Chineue interests. It is said that the Department has already made re-presentations to the Japanese Minister at Peking. It will be remembered that a protest against the working of the Fushun Coal Mine by the Japanese had previously been made by the Chinese Government

DEATH OF MR. JOHN GRIEVE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 23.

A Cochin telegraphic information was received this morning of the death in London yesterday of Mr. John Grieve of Messrs. John Grieve and Co. The deceased went to London in November last for the benefit of his health on medical advice. Both European and Native firms were closed in honour of the deceased who was a prominent member of the European community.

TUTICORIN COTTON BROKERS.

Protest Against Indo- Ceylon Line.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 23.

A largely attended meeting of the principal cotton-brokers of Tuticorin was held, last night, at St. Mary's Club under the Presidency of Mr. Cruz Fernandez, Broker of Messrs Ralli Brothers and Municipal Councillor, to consider that steps be taken to memorialize Government to dissuade them from giving assent to the proposed Indo-Ceylon line *via* Rameswaram and Port Ampthill. The Chairman briefly explained the object of the Meeting and remarked that in view of the vital importance of the question it was necessary that immediate steps should be taken to represent to Government the manifold disadvantages to trade and travellers which would likely result, should the Indo-Ceylon line become and accomplished fact.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 23.

During the week ending August 18th plague seizure and deaths showed an increase of over five hundred for the whole country when compared with the previous week, the numbers being 1,937 seizures and 1,451 deaths. In nearly all provinces, except the Punjab, Rajputana, Central India, Burma, Madras and East Bengal and Assam, the recrudescence was observable. In Bombay and Sind the deaths numbered 879 or 392 more than last week. In Bengal 70, an increase of 49, in the United Provinces 109, an increase of 60, in the Central Provinces 92, an increase of 39, and in Mysore 95 an increase of 13, compared with the previous week.

SEQUEL OF THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

Court Martial on the Sinking of "Kinshu Maru."

SEVERE PUNISHMENT AWARDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 23.

The finding of the trial by Court Martial of eight of the Military and Naval officers who were on Board the Transport "Kinshu Maru" when she was sunk by the Russians near Shunghin, North Korea, while conveying troops to the front in April 1904, has been made known. The Court held that the accused officers were guilty of conduct unworthy of the Japanese Army and Navy in leaving their vessel before she was sunk and allowing themselves to be made prisoners on the enemy's ships. Captains Shuna and Sakurai, Lieutenants Terada and Yokota, and Ensign Higaki of the Army, Junior Commanders Mizokuchi and Ogwa of the Navy, and Naval Paymaster Iida were dismissed from the Army and Navy respectively and were deprived of their official and ranks decorations. Commander Mixokchi was also prohibited from wearing the various foreign Insignia which had been bestowed upon him.

CORRECTING BAROMETRIC ERRORS OF SHIPS.

New Arrangement for Prompt Rectification.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 23.

It has been decided that additional facilities should be provided at Calcutta for enabling the Captains of ships in the Port to ascertain the instrumental errors of their barometers. A number of the vessels which come into port are visited by a clerk of the Meteorological office at Alipore, who by permission of the Captain makes extracts from the Log, concerning the weather experienced and tests the ship's barometer for use in departmental investigations relating to the Meteorelogy of the Indian Ocean. This work has hitherto been done mainly in the interests of the scientific work of the department, but the error (if any) in the barometer as finally ascertained in the Meteorological Office has usually been communicated to the vessel by post. This procedure has in some cases led to undue delay and the clerk will now be instructed to give information as to the error of the barometer before he leaves the vessel.

In order that the Captains of those vessels which have not been visited by the clerk may be in a position to determine the errors of their barometers it has been decided to send daily to the Press the reading which would have been given at 8 a. m. by an accurate barometer under conditions approximating to those actually experienced. This will be accompanied by a brief statement of the method of applying any necessary corrections. A comparison of the reading given by the ships' barometer at 8 a. m. with the published reading of the standard instruments will give the instrumental error in the ships' barometer.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT ON THE DEHRA DUN LINE.

No Lives Lost.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, AUGUST 23.

A derailment is reported on the Dehra Dun branch of the Railway. The accident occurred to a train consisting of a tank engine, four bogie coaches, nine loaded goods wagons and a bogie brake van. The leading wheels of the engine dropped between the rails and ran along the ballast until they encountered the coping of a culvert and then slipped down the bank.

Fortunately the coaches remained on their wheels though they were derailed and are now somewhat inclined. No lives were lost and the driver and guard were the only persons injured. The driver had his leg broken. No serious damage has been done to the engine and coaches, but the permanent way and two goods vehicles suffered badly. Passengers and baggage have had to be transhipped and a diversion line were laid for traffic to and from Dehra Dun,

A DUEL ON BOARD THE JAPANESE CRUISER.

A Quarrel Over the Game of Chess.

ONE OFFICER SERIOUSLY INJURED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 23.

A Sasebo despatch states that a duel was fought on board the cruiser "Itsun Ushima" of the Training Squadron when the cruiser was near Singapore. Junior Captain Ishikawa, Second-in-command of the cruiser and the Second Enfineer Kawai were playing chess and quarrelled. Both drew daggers and fought until other officers arrived on the scene and intervened. Captain Ishikawa was most severely injured and is now in the Sasebo Naval Hospital in a most critical condition. In the second attack on Port Arthur in 1904 he greatly distinguished himself as Commander of the destroyer "Asagiri."

CHINESE BUREAU OF CUSTOMS.

To be Worked in Four Departments.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 23.

It is reported from Peking that the newly established Bureau of Customs will be divided into four departments; one to look after the Imperial Maritime Customs affairs, the second to take charge of Native Customs matters; third, Likin and other forms of tax leviable on opium; and fourth sundry affairs. Probably the Imperial Post Office will in time be brought within the purview of the last department. Members of the staff will be well paid, perhaps better than in any other department of Government Service.

CORPS OF INDIAN ARTIFICERS.

Formation Sanctioned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 23.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the formation of a Corps of Native Artificers for Batteries of Royal Artillery and Ordnance Field Parks in India. The Corps will be designated the Corps of Indian Ordnance Artificers and will be recruited from men who have served three years' apprenticeship in the Gun Carriage Factory at Jubbulpore, the Superintendent of which will be the Officer Commanding the Corps. The Head-quarters of the Corps will be at Jubbulpore.

ALIENATION OF ANCESTRAL ESTATES.

Aligarh Zemindars' Seek Legislation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, AUGUST 23.

The Zemindars of Aligarh have decided to memorialise the United Provinces Government for legislation on lines of Oudh Taluqdars' Act to preserve ancestral estates and restrict alienation.

A deputation is to present address to the Lieutenant-Governor at Agra in October.

ABDUCTIONS IN CALCUTTA.

Serious Mob Disturbances.

BANNU FOOTBALLERS ASSAULTED.

SURENDRANATH BANNERJEE TO THE RESCUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 23.

Excitement in Calcutta over the recent abductions is unallayed. Reports continue to circulate of fresh abductions and people of certain parts of the town are panic-stricken.

A serious affray occurred in Amherst Street today. The football team brought to Calcutta by Dr. Pennell returned from Krishnagar, where they had been playing. On their return from the Church Missionary Society school in Amherst sreet where they are putting up, being non-Christians they were obliged to go to the bazar for their food and accordingly proceeded to the Bowbazar, through Amherst Street. A few minutes later they were set upon by the crowd, who taking them for abductors assaulted them seriously; six, out of thirteen being injured so badly as to necessitate their removal to hospital, and the remaining seven being alarmed bolted. In the meantime Mr. Rice, a European Assistant of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, passing by in a carriage interfered on behalf of the assaulted men. A cry was instantly raised that he was acting in collusion with them and he in turn was set upon and assaulted by the mob in a brutal manner.

Babu Surendranath Banerjee who, besides being Editor of the *Bengalee*, is also Principal of Ripon College, hearing of the disturbance, went to the spot and succeeded in rescuing Mr. Rice who had to be removed to hospital. Disturbances more or less of a serious character, are also reported in various parts of the town.

FURLOUGH IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 23.

With the approval of the Secretary of State the Government of India are pleased to sanction the modification of the conditions under which regimental bandsmen, pipers, trumpeters, buglers and drummers are now granted furlough so as to admit of furlough being granted on completion of six years' continuous service abroad provided the men have re-engaged or if ineligible for re-engagement are serving under an original or extended twelve years' engagement and also that in any case they have two years,' unexpired service of their engagement to complete on return from such furlough.

(2) The furlough may be granted either in the winter or summer season and will depend on the accommodation being available in transports. In allotting passages preference will be given to Warrant and Non-Commissioned officers proceeding on furlough.

(3). The men referred to above will not be eligible for a further grant of furlough until they have completed a further six years' continuous service in India.

(4). The Government of India have further decided with the approval of the Secretary of State to sanction the grant of furlough, to shoeing smiths, saddlers, assistant saddlers saddletree-makers and wheelers, who are not Non-Commissioned officers on the conditions laid down above for bandsmen, pipers, etc.

(5). It has also been decided that Non-Commissioned officers and men of British Mountain Batteries will in future become eligible for furlough on the completion of six years' cotinuous service abroad instead of in India only as at present,

(6). Paragraph 258 of Army Regulations in India, Volume II., will be amended accordingly in due course.

THE MYSORE CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

Twenty-four Candidates Approved.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 23.

The List of Registered Candidates, approved by the Maharaja of Mysore in connection with the Mysore Civil Service Examinations next November, comprises twenty-four names. Of these eleven are Bangalore and Mysore candidates, twelve Madras and only one Bombay candidate, a resident of Girgaum.

CHALLENGE CUP FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Won by the Surma Valley Light Horse.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 23.

The Challenge Cup for the season 1905-06, presented by Sir Patrick Playfair for competition amongst Volunteer Corps, having an efficient mounted detachment of not less than a troop, has been won by the Surma Valley Light Horse.

P. W. APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST, 23.

Mr. A. Sundarachari is appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch, as Assistant Examiner, 3rd Grade, on probation and is posted to the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, in the United Provinces.

Mr. J. T. Barlow, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, United Provinces, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer *vice* Mr. M. Nethersole, on priviligo leave.

Mr. R. S. Farr, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Burma, is posted temporarily to the office of the Consulting Architect to the Government of India.

BRUTAL MURDER OF A BOY.

Two Burmese Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 23.

Two Burmans Nga Po Kyo and Nga Kyun Sun of Kungyangon village have been arrested in connection with the brutal murder of the little boy of ten years age, named Maung Hla Haw whose body was found on August 17th in the jungle five miles to the south of Syriam. According to information in the hands of the police the child caught the two men taking firewood from Mg San Gye's garden and told them they must not. They asked him what it had to do with him and in the quarrel that ensued the men under arrest murdered him with dahs and sticks. Ten dah wounds were on the body of the boy.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN TODD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 23.

Death is announced of Captain W. S. Todd of Moulmein, Pilot service. The late Captain Todd took to local Pilot service from the employ of the B. I. S. N. Company while he was in command of S. S. Mergui eight years ago, Deceased took ill two months ago with what was rumoured to be dysentery but, which subsequently disclosed itself to be abscess on the liver, After a severe illness Captain Todd passed peacefully away at the General Hospital.

MURDER OF AN OLD BURMESE.

Waylaid at Night.

RANGOON, AUGUST 23.

A violent crime is reported at Kani where the old Wun of Kani Mg Tok on his way home at night from his father-in-law's house was brutally murdered by an unknown person, being struck over the head and killed. A reward has been offered for information leading to the arrested of the murderer of the much respected old Burmese gentleman.

PADEREWSKI AT HOME.

SPECIAL INTERVIEW.

"Yes," said Madame Paderewski in reply to a question of mine, "after Monsieur Paderewski's serious illness in America, we have decided to rest quietly at Riond Bosson for the summer months, and abjure all work and all social functions." Madame Paderewski is petite and plump, with dark eyes and hair of deep chestnut brown. Her first husband was the Polish violinist, Leopold Gorski. The union was most unhappy, and the two were subsequently divorced. She has been a worthy helpmeet to the eminent pianist, and her constant and devoted care is a topic of great interest to the citizens of the country round about their home. Their lovely villa, "Riond Bosson," is situated about thirty minutes walk from the sleepy, old mediæval town of Morges, in the Canton Vaud. This picturesque dwelling is built of red brick, stuccoed in white. Balconies, one above the other, stretch across its facade. These are almost hidden by creepers, fragrant honeysuckle, and the luxuriant wisteria. From the upper balcony may be seen the sparkling blue waters of Lake Leman, dotted with white winged sailing boats, the Savoy Alps, and the glorious peaks of the giant Mont Blanc.

In the town of Morges, Paderewski is as a grand Seigneur to the village folk. As an artist, they know him not; but his kindly, genial nature, his bon-homie and generosity, have endeared him to all. Evidences of his popularity were visible from the moment I stepped from the boat on to the wharf at Morges. Flags and decorations, which had hailed his arrival after a year's absence, still floated in the breeze. In the vestibule of the Hotel du Mont Blanc were some excellent photographs of the artist, hung with garlands. As I stood regarding these signs, the landlord approached and said with a gratified smile, "Monsieur Paderewski is a very good friend of mine. He comes often to the hotel, and together we take "un petit verre."

"He is a great artist," I replied, continuing to gaze admiringly at the largest photo, an excellent likeness of the musician in his favourite pose at the piano.

"Oui" responded the landlord, with a shrug of the shoulders, "*il joue assez bien.*—He is very clever."

What praise for a Paderewski! Truly "a prophet is not without honor, save in his own country," I pondered.

* * * *

"Yes, Monsieur Paderewski is far from well,' resumed Madame, as we continued slowly pacing the broad gravel walk in front of the villa "Hark," and she bent her head to listen, "I hear him coming."—

The yapping of small dogs, and the deep baying of the big St. Bernard who guards the gate, heralded the master's approach. Presently he appeared around the corner of the house, accompanied by his thirteen dogs of different breeds, all springing and jumping about him. After being most cordially welcomed by the gentle, frail looking Pole, I inquired solicitously as to his health, as many disquieting reports were in circulation concerning his conditon. "I am better" replied the artist, "much better; and here, in this adorable spot, I hope to regain my normal vigor."

His eyes wandered wistfully over the smiling landscape, as he added—"I should like never again to leave it."

"I trust there is no truth in the story that your public life is over," I ventured to say.

"No," he replied quickly, "that is not true. Music is my life,—the public are my appreciative friends, and while I have life, I must work."

As we talked, we walked slowly about the garden encircling the villa. The silvery plash of the fountain was soothing to the ear. Mentally I noted the perfection, the harmony and beauty of all the surroundings. The place seemed like Paradise, a haven from the noisy, busy world. The quiet was disturbed only by the voices of animals—the crowing of cocks, the quack-quack of ducks, the barking and whining of dogs, and the screams of parrots.

"You are evidently fond of animals, monsieur." I remarked.

The artist's melancholy features were lit with genuine pleasure at my remark.

"We adore them. We cannot have too many. We have just brought back six fine cockatoos from America. You must see my pets. I am especially proud of my poultry, and I possess, I believe, every species that exists."

A tuneful whistle speedily brought a groom, who was charged to show me the wonders of Paderewski's model farm yard. "I regret" corteously said the master, "that I am not able to accompany you. My journey fatigued me greatly, but you will have a competent guide."

Fine trees and ornamental hedges screen the poultry yards from the house, effectually. Each breed of fowl has its own hen-house and yard, separated by high white palings. I had never dreamed that such variety of breeds existed. There were majestic Brahmas, big Cochin Chinas, jet black Dutch fowls, and pure white Indians, besides many others. Their houses alone were a sight to see. Such beauty of cleanliness and neatness as could scarcely be imagined possible. The perches were dazzlingly white. The glass drinking troughs were like crystal, and the gravelled yards seemed freshly raked.

"What wonderful order" I exclaimed.

"Yes!" said my guide, "madame allows neither dirt nor disorder, and monsieur is very particular as to the condition of his poultry yards.

"But what time and what labour to keep them so immaculate!" I ejaculated.

"But what will you, madame? It requires the constant attention of one man, who does nothing else".

There where some rare and beautiful specimens of the golden pheasant tribe, and a delightful duck-yard and pond, which shone like an immense looking-glass in the centre of the yard. Beyond this were the rabbit hutches, which appeared like dainty doll's houses, bearing the same marks of care and attention as the rest. Numerous "bunnies," each answering to the call of some special pet name, peered curiously at us as we bent to feed them with scraps of green stuff.

Leaving the poultry yards, we descended through rows of currant and raspberry bushes, past quantities of flourishing wall fruits to the hot-houses, where some tropical fruits and the famous black Hamburg grape are grown to perfection. We skirted the well-kept vegetable gardens to reach the stables, where stand a well matched pair of black horses. The same perfect order and cleanliness reigned here as everywhere. My persistent surprise at these results greatly amused my guide.

"Monsieur is so devoted to the animals that he bestows as much care and thought upon their welfare as upon his own;—more, for monsieur is most simple in his tastes. Indeed, madame, it is a fact that many men are not so well off as these creatures. And our madame has a sharp eye and a dead-leaf on the lawn, or weed in the gravel path is not easily pardoned."

By this time, we had reached what appeared to me to be a small workman's cottage, a neat little structure, painted in brown, and covered with vines. The "baa-baa" of sheep greeted our ears, and a noisy flock of goats rushed into the railed off space in the centre of which stood the cottage. At the back, a lot of sheep were happily browsing the short green grass. In a spot hedged in by strong pickets, I noticed five splendid specimens of the mutton family.

"Are these fattening to kill?" I queried.

"But madame! Killed! Eaten! Look again at these sheep. Killed! *Mon Dieu!*" and the man's face expressed such horror, that I did again scrutinize the five.

They were fine creatures, with wool as white as snow, but with no other distinctive characteristics that I could distinguish. I so expressed myself to the man, who, with a look of pity for my ignorance, said: "It is evident, madame does not understand sheep. These, madame, are the five original royal sheep given to M. Paderewski by His Majesty the King of England!"

"Oh!" I said, more impressed by the guide's manner than by the sheep, "and what are the others?"

"They are descendants of the five-thirty-two in all. Thirty-three there were, but one died."

"Indeed," I answered sympathetically.

"Yes. Its foot got hurt in some way and although the veterinary was called, the foot was too much hurt, and he advised that the poor creature to be killed. The servants would have liked the flesh for food, but monsieur would not permit that, and the poor beast was buried in a tiny grave, lined with straw."

We now retraced our steps in the direction of the house, As we approached I could see the slight,

elegant form of Paderewski, croquet mallet in hand, languidly knocking the balls. Near him stood a well-dressed, gentlemanly looking man, also holding a mallet.

"Monsieur Paderewski has a guest, I perceive," I said, hesitating to go on.

"No, madame, that is the head valet. It is part of his business to amuse monsieur at croquet and billiards, when monsieur wishes."

By this time we were seen by Paderewski, who advanced towards us.

"I trust, madame," he politely said, "that you have been pleased with what you have seen."

"Very much so," I replied; "I thank you for the privilege of seeing your beautiful pets and well-kept grounds. Which, among your many pets, are your favorites?"

"My favorite animals are my birds; and especially my canaries, and cockatoos."

"I suppose your stay at "Riond Bosson" is your rest time, is it not?"

"Usually it is so. Sometimes I am here for a season of real work. But I never neglect my daily practice. My tools must be kept well oiled, you see," and the musician spread out his delicate slender hands.

"You submit to a daily massage, I suppose."

"When I work, yes. And before giving a concert, it is my rule to steep the hands in hot water for an hour or so. It is an excellent thing."

"It is said that before a recital it is your habit to spend the night in practicing. Is that not a very exhausting process?"

"I have done that sort of thing," said Paderewski smiling, "but not much of late. Henceforth I must husband my forces, and take more rest. Let me show you our view before you leave," said my host abruptly changing the subject. "Please come this way."

I followed into the splendid white drawing-room, filled with marvellous and costly paintings and bric-a-brac, through the noble dining room, furnished in dark wood, and the cosy boudoir, softly carpeted, where the pianist works, and out on to a broad veranda. With a wave of the hand, Paderewski indicated the glorious, far-reaching scene of natural grandeur which spread out before us like a panorama. For a moment I could not speak. Sheer amazement held me in its grip. The snowy peaks piercing an azure sky, the nestling valleys and smiling vineyards, the dark green of the trees, the blue of the lake, and the opalescent clouds, made up a picture such as only Nature, the greatest of artists, can paint. Words were useless. I gazed my fill, and turned to go. A shake of the hand, a hearty "au revoir," and the heavy gate of the Villa Paderewski clanged noisily behind me, shutting me out from a terrestrial Paradise, "Riond Bosson"—the smiling hill."

J. P.

INTERESTING WEDDING AT EVERTON.

On Wednesday afternoon (25th July), at St. Chrysostom's Church, Everton, the marriage of Mr. Percy Blackburne White, eldest son and partner of Mr. Edmund D. White, F.C.A., President of the Liverpool Society of Chartered Accountants, to Elizabeth Mary, Eldest daughter of the late Mr. William F. Whitehead, Journalist of Bombay and Calcutta, and for several years on the staff of this paper, and grand daughter of the late Mr. Frederick Rowland of Bombay, was celebrated by the Reverend. G. H. Tunn, Incumbent of St. Mary Magdalene Church, and the Reverend E. E. Gill, M.A. Vicar of St. Chrysostom's. The members of the two families were seated in the choir, and the church was filled with friends. The bride, who was escorted by her grandfather, Mr. Thomas Whitehead, of Liverpool, had as bridesmaids Misses Dora and Hilda White, sisters of the bridegroom, and Miss Pearl Whitehead, her sister. The bridegroom was accompanied as best man by Major T. Coward. Messrs. E. D. White, father of the bridegroom, and Thomas Noel White, brother, and Bert and Burne White, cousins, acted as stewards. Mr. W. Maynard Rushworth presided at the organ. The ceremony was opened by the singing of "The voice that breathed o'er Eden;" and at a later stage the hymn "O Love, Divine and Golden" was also sung. On leaving the church, the wedding party and invited guests adjourned to the Church-hall, 66 Whitefield Road, where they were received by Mr and Mrs. E. D. White and by the bride and bridegroom. In the hall, which was most tastefully decorated, over 100 handsome and varied wedding presents were displayed. On the platform the Tunisian Quintette, conducted by Miss Edith Roberts, discoursed sweet music. Miss Violet Simpson sang two solos and Miss Ivy Simpson gave two recitations. Mr. Thomas Whitehead proposed the health and happiness of the happy pair and the bridegroom briefly responded. The health of the bridesmaids was also honoured. At the Church a guard-of-honour was formed by a detachment of the 3rd Liverpool Company of the Boy's Brigade, in which the bridegroom is a Lieutenant, the detachment being under the command of Captain H. W. Campbell. After the reception the happy pair left to spend the honeymoon in North Wales.

BOMBAY SERVICES.

Captain G. Hutchison, 119th Infantry, is appointed to act as Cantonment Magistrate at Deesa, in addition to his Military duties, during the absence of Captain M. T. Elderton on privilege leave. Captain Hutchison is also appointed a Magistrate of the First Class within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Deesa.

Mr. N. W. Kemp, Barrister-at-Law, Chief Presidency Magistrate and Revenue Judge, Bombay, is granted such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date, in combination with furlough on medical certificate for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

Mr. A. G. Edie, Divisional Forest Officer, S. D., is appointed to Kanara, to hold charge of the Belgaum Division, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. J. H. E. Tupper, I.C.S., is to act as Talukdari Settlement Officer, in addition to his own duties, *vice* Mr. P. J. Mead, I. C. S., pending further orders.

The Reverend J. E. H. Williams is appointed Joint Chaplain of Karachi.

Dr. A. W. Thomson, C. E., Professor of Engineering, College of Science, Poona, has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Major F. Lee, 4th (Queen's Own) Hussars, is to be Military Secretary to H. E. The Governor, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel R. Owen.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade......	0	0	[illegible]
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri..................	3	0	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	2	24
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	16
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	0	34
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	2	1	21
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals....................	0	1	3
Total........	6	4	127
Total plague deaths to date..	133,632		
Same date last year	5	4	79

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
7	5

HOW TO KEEP COOL

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath impares a delightful sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—It is so lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

CAN WOMEN BE FRIENDS?

Schoolgirl Friendships.

AMERICAN SHOPS AND SHOPPERS.

LONDON, AUGUST 2.

Among the virtues which the modesty of men has been pleased to claim as their peculiar property is friendship. "Women," it has been written, "are never friends," and you find that firmly planted among the small stock of ideas by aid of which the ordinary man lives and moves and has his being. Any masculine sage still in his twenties will be prepared to tell you the reason. A woman (so it is proclaimed by the cheaper wisdom) cannot stay friends with a man because she cannot be his friend with wanting to be more than his friend; a woman cannot stay friends with a woman because she will surely be jealous of that woman. Therefore, women cannot be friends. Which was to be proved. It is to be confessed that this beautiful demonstration like so many other abstract demonstrations, wobbles more than a little when you indroduce it to the facts. But it has a basis of sorts; there is a trifle of reality in it amid much more flimsy material. The normal human boy—a creature, as his sisters will tell you, of hardly any virtues—has yet a gift for making friends. You find that on his way through school he picks up some three or four cronies, of no very obvious merit, for whom he would do anything in reason, and a good deal quite unreasonable. They have an equally comical devotion to him. And afterwards you come on them, bald and obese men, still maintaining fervently those friendships of their youth. That is the normal course of the natural man. But how many girls does one know who do likewise?

Schoolgirls, of course, make friends. Schoolgirl friendships have been the laughing-stock of some generations. For one whole long month, perhaps for the eternity of a term, Mary is absolutely devoted to Jane, and Jane lives for Mary alone. After the holidays, behold, Mary finds that Ann is the only true friend in the world, the only girl she could ever love, and Jane is sharing her last chocolate with Sussan. A sentimental, absurd devotion is succeeded by oblivion, or in less comely cases by envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness. All schoolgirls, indeed, perhaps, in this fairly sensible age, most schoolgirls, are not so foolish. But they seem to avoid this folly by making no-friends at all. The woman of thirty or forty who is still fast friends with her old schoolfellows is the exception to the rule.

But she has friends—if she is a normal, kindly woman she probably has hosts of friends. Men make their best friends as boys. Women make their best friends after they had ceased to be girls. That is one of the mysterious rules of life, and though people rise up and produce you scores, as there are doubtless hundreds, of exceptions, a rule it will still remain. To proceed to argue that men are on this account better friends than women is mere vain babble. Men and women make no doubt friends of different kinds. "There is no such remedy against flattery of a man's self as the liberty of a friend," wrote Bacon. Now that most valuable benefit of friendship you cannot as a rule expect from a woman. But what the philosopher called the "fruits of friendship," to wit "peace in the affections," "support of the judgment," and "aid and bearing a part in all actions and occasions," these things you may as well get from a woman as a man. The fact is there is a good deal less difference between women and men than we are pleased to suppose.

The worst harm the normal woman does to her friends is to have too many of them. Probably, as a mere question of number, you cannot have too many friends. But the really worthy and desirable people in the world being rather less than the total population, if you make a friend of everyone you meet anywhere and anyhow, you are likely to have some unpleasant folks on the list of friendship, which is obviously unfair to the pleasant ones. Therefore, to make friends of all and sundry is not laudable. One admires the universal loving-kindness, but there should be limits, there should be degrees. You do not want a woman whom everyone loves to have no more of your friendship than an aggressive vulgarian. But these suggestions are, perhaps, superfluous. There is not such a superfluity of kindness in the world that one would want to check the output. Only it would be well to keep what there is for the reserving people. Think how much good it would do some folks if everyone clearly and resolutely snubbed them for, say, a year.

Very rarely indeed is the contrast between English and American methods of business, as conducted in the retail shop or store, so clearly and straightforwardly shown as it has been in an interview accorded by Mr. Owen Owens, head of one of the largest drapery houses at Liverpool, to the "Drapers' Record" Mr. Owen has lately made an extended tour in Canada and the United States, and in the course of it he paid particular and expert attention to the conditions of shopping. That these are very different on the other side of the Atlantic most people are vaguely aware, and yet it would appear, from inquiries specially made, both in the City and at leading West-end houses that London is by no means so far behind America as some people are inclined to imagine. It is true that we have not yet generally attained to Transatlantic features in regard to extraneous attractions, for we are told that "concerts and choral entertainments are often given during the daytime by the employes. In Philadelphia one of the principal stores gave a choral entertainment, in which the artists numbered 150—all their own employes. The entertainment was given at ten a.m. and three p.m. lasting half an hour." But even this is not quite unknown here, where it is deemed advisable.

At one establishment, Mr. Owen discovered a small hospital, with two trained nurses in attendance. When a question on this point was addressed to the manager of one of the biggest Oxford-street firms, his answer was: "I hardly understand whether that could have been for the benefit of the shop assistants or the customers. There, of course, the staff does not 'live in,' but in the leading shops here they do, and in case of illness we have special rooms for them, or if serious we arrange to send them to hospitals or nursing homes. If it is for the customers, I think we are quite sufficiently provided, for in the event of a lady fainting on, say, a very hot day, or being suddenly taken ill, we always know whence to summon a doctor immediately, and the attendants in the ladies' waiting-rooms must all have had some nursing experience to be able to render any 'first aid' advisable."

One point on which the American storekeeper seems to place great reliance is that of continual sales. The half-yearly sale, which is such an important feature in the annual routine here, is practically unknown there, and the system seems to be rather that of a daily clearance of the oddments and remnants which are placed on special counters in the basement, and got rid of from day to day. But firm faith also is pinned to "seasonable" requirements, and at different periods of the year strenuous efforts are made to secure generous patronage. In London and the larger provincial towns, there is unquestionably a great tendency to develop the special sale, and this is now fully recognised by the vast wholesale houses in the City. In the overhauling of a department, the manager may find himself somewhat overstocked with, say, moirette underskirts. Promptly he goes up to his manufacturer or wholesale firm, and inquiries on what terms he can have a huge purchase of these useful garments, and probably learns that if he takes the whole surplus stock he can have it at his own price. Thereupon a whole saloon and window are given over to the display, and extensive advertisements and circulars announce a wonderful sale in this direction at unprecedented prices. Crowds are attracted to the shop; not only are all the original as well as the specially purchased underskirts sold, but much welcome business is done in other directions.

Certainly it would seem that the English shopkeeper does not think he has much to learn in the organisation of sales at unexpected seasons, although the American has reduced them to a science with a literature of their own, showing some 250 different systems on which they may be conducted. From this one may learn the part that contests—voting, guessing, and needlework—may play, how trade may be influenced through children, or what exhibitions may do to help. But the American lady shopper appears to regard her duty as part of an afternoon's diversion. She likes to go round and see the novelties and now the price, to meet her friends for a chat, to indulge in ice-cream, sodas and such strange concoctions, without being expected to buy, and as a result she criticises, oddly enough, the English shop as too intently devoted to business. It does not, in fact, afford her sufficient recreation. Perhaps something is due to the different standpoint from which the English shopman regards the mere visitor. It must not be forgotten that in very many instances those who direct our most popular and successful drapery enterprises have themselves visited America and studied its system of shopping in fullest detail. The conclusion they have generally reached is that the average British buyer does not care for the extraneous attractions of play rooms for children, or elaborate floral decorations, and is well satisfied with her favourite shop as it is. On this point it may be mentioned that a well-known lady of title, who has just returned from a visit to the United States, told the manager of a fashionable West-end house the other day that she much preferred the conditions and surroundings of shopping in London to those of New Work, and was glad to receive the pleasant and personal attention again that was shown here.

KIDNAPPED IN HIS OWN GARDEN.

Detained as a Lunatic.

Amazing as is the story here told of a man being kidnapped in front of his own house, hurried off in a cab to the workhouse, and there kept in confinement as a lunatic for five days, it needs only a few words of introduction. The first feeling naturally tends to unbelief; but the victim's account of the whole proceedings is so thoroughly borne out by the judicial, medical, and other testimony that all doubts are dispelled. Mr. Humphreys (a staunch teetotaler) was for some years assistant manager of the Belgravia Dairy Company, Exhibition-road. He has told his story and answered every question put by the Editor in a manner that leaves no doubt whatever of his perfect sanity.

MR. HUMPHREY'S STORY.

I was standing in the front garden of my house, 25, Sutherland-place, Bayswater, about one o'clock on Wednesday, June 27, when a big man came up, followed by another, and tried to open the gate. I said "What do you want?" He said, "I want you." "What for?" I asked. "Oh." he said, "You've got to come with me; you want a rest you know." Then he turned to the man who had followed him, and said, "Fetch the four-wheeler."

The man ran off, and I again said, "What is the meaning of this? What do you want?" He answered, "I want you, and you had better come quietly." I said, "Where are you going to take me, and what is the matter?" He said, "You'll soon know; my authority is in my pocket."

Then I saw the other man returning with the four-wheeler; so I opened the gate and went through. Thinking I was to be assaulted I darted by them, and ran up the street calling for the police.

"There were, however, no police about, and the big man caught me and threw his arms round me, saying, 'I'll give you something for this, you—: I'll put you in the padded cell when I get you up there. It will be a long time before you see Sutherland-place again.'

"With this I was hustled into the four-wheeler. The big man and the other one got in with me, and it was rapidly driven off. Once again I asked, 'What is the meaning of this? What authority have you for this?' The reply was, 'The authority's in my pocket, and it's going to stop there. So I resolved to say no more, but to call out to a policeman if I should see one.

I, however, saw no policeman, and in a little time we arrived at the entrance to the Paddington Workhouse in the Harrow-road. There I was pushed out of the four-wheeler and into the lodge. Then the big man gave a paper to the official in charge. He looked at it, and said, "Harry Poulson Humphreys?"

I said, "That is not my name, my name is Edward Poulson Humphreys." "The other is good enough for me," was the reply. Then, turning to me, he asked, "Have you any money?" I said, "Yes, about 12s. 6d." "All right, that will do for your wife. Take him away."

The attendants then took me along, stripped my, and made me have a bath. Then I was taken to a bare miserable apartment with a table in the centre and about a dozen beds ranged along the walls. I was given a pauper's night-shirt and told to get into bed.

I said, "What for? I am not ill." The only answer was "Get into bed at once." So I got into bed feeling very miserable. About 4 o'clock I asked the attendant if he would send a telegram for me. He said, "yes."

I wrote as follows:—"Forcibly detained in Paddington Workhouse, come to my assistance." This he promised to send to Dr. Barton, 39, Baker-street, and to my solicitors. I have since learned that it was never sent. The next day I wrote a letter to my brother. That also was never forwarded.

All that night I lay in misery, continually disturbed by the other inmates of the Observation Ward, and all that was given me was a cup of milk when I came in, and some tea and bread and butter later.

Next day I saw the workhouse doctor, who asked me various questions. Amongst other things he wanted to know if I had bought and read any books on Christian Science. I said I had. He wanted to know how much I had paid for them. I told him I could not say, but not much, and added "If a man wants to know anything of a subject he must buy books on it, I suppose." Then he suddenly said, "What about burning that dress?"

I told the doctor the circumstances, and asked him why I was detained. He said something about religious mania and then all at once. "I am tired of talking to you," and went away. I could not get at any time a sight of the authority on which I was brought to the workhouse, nor have I ever seen it.

The day passed miserably. I was kept in bed all the time, not allowed even to go to the lavatory, nor look out of window over my bed. All the food I had was milk and broth, with a cup of tea and some very thick bread-and-butter. The spoon was rusty, and the whole surroundings abominable. The night was like that of Wednesday, filled with continual mutterings and noises from the lunatics who were in the ward.

Next day (Friday) was pretty much the same until somewhere about four o'clock, when my eldest brother Richard and his son turned up I said, "I am glad you have come! You got my letter, then?" My brother said, "No, I got no letter: I found out that you had been brought here, and want to know why." Then he was the doctor, and had a conversation with him. The doctor said I had been reading the Bible, and I told my brother that there was nothing else to read and that I was bound to do something to occupy my mind. I also understood the doctor to say that I was "taking things too quietly for an Englishman." My brother could get no satisfactory answer from the doctor or anybody else as to why I was detained.

After my brother had gone. Mr. Woodhouse, J. P. came to see me. He questioned me as to my name where I lived, and what was my business, and had I any property. I replied that I had; the house, 25, Sutherland-place, was my own and all the furniture. At this he called for the officer.

When the latter came up, Mr. Woodhouse said. "I want you here to hear this grave charge. This man has no business here. He is not a pauper." The officer said, "I will explain to you later."

Mr. Woodhouse then asked, "Where is your authority for detaining him?" The officer replied, "It is locked up in my office." Mr. Woodhouse replied, "I want to see it." They then both left me and I saw no more of them.

Saturday passed pretty much as the other days had done, except that the doctor came again and questioned me. He asked. "How are you to-day?" I replied. "Perfectly well, thank you." "Well," he said, "have any of your Christian Science friends been to see you?" I said, "No." He then walked away, smiling.

On Sunday, just after two, my two brothers, Robert (who had come up from Wednesbury), and Richard from Kensington, with his wife and two sons, came to see me. They stopped until 4 p.m. which is the time for visitors to leave, talking with me over my position. As they went away my two brothers said, "We are coming to-morrow to demand your release.

About nine o'clock on Monday morning the attendant came to me and said, "I shall try to get your discharge to-day." An hour later he brought me a filthy old coat and an old patched pair of trowsers, a pair of cloth boots and a muffler. He said, "You can get up and put these on and go out in the grounds." I gladly did so, though I had some trouble to put the clothes on. The trousers I tied round my waist with an old muffler I borrowed fos the purpose. I also borrowed a cap and went into the garden. The latter is a small space enclosed by high railings and having a few flowers and seats in it.

"I had sat in this place about an hour when suddenly the attendant came running towards me and said, 'I have got your discharge, and I have sent for your clothes. Come in and change.' When I got inside my clothes were brought to me, sewn up in coarse canvas as tightly as if they were to go a long sea voyage. The package had a label on it bearing my name. I very soon got them out and put them on. A book was then brought to me to sign that I had received my property back. This I did. Then I was taken to the workhouse gate, where I was received by my two brothers.

On his release Mr. Humphreys went first to Dr Barton, to whom he had sent the telegram announcing his detention. He was astonished to find that no such wire had been received. Mr. Humphreys at once went back to the workhouse and saw the Master. On the attendant of the Observation ward being sent for he admitted that the telegram and a letter had been handed to him, but they had not been sent.

On account of another doctor's name being mentioned in connection with the case Mr. Humphreys went to see him, when he denied that he had signed anything alleging unsoundness of mind.

THE BROTHER'S STORY.

Mr. Richard Humphreys heard on June 27 that his brother had gone mad and been taken to a lunatic asylum. He could not find out where. The police could give no information, and all inquiries were in vain. It was not until evening that somebody said "He may be at the workhouse. That is where they often take people as lunatics." I at once sent my son to inquire at Paddington workhouse in the Harrow-road. There he was told that my brother had been received as an alleged lunatic, and that none of us could be admitted to see him before Sunday.

"I said, "I'll see about that," and went next day with my son to the workhouse. They would not admit us. So we presented ourselves again on Friday afternoon, and, after a lot of trouble, practically forced ourselves in and got to the observation ward in which my brother was confined. He was in bed, unshaven, and looking very miserable, but was quite calm and collected. I said, "Whatever is the matter, old man?" He replied: "I don't know. I can't understand this business at all; there's evidently some dreadful mistake somewhere." "Well, I said, "you've got to come out of this, and I'll see to it that you do. However, it wasn't so easy as I thought would be.

I saw the doctor and said, "How's this! Why is my brother brought here, and on what authority?" He said, He was brought in the usual way." I again said, "On what authority?" He replied, "I have not got the certificate. That is in the hands of the relieving officer."

Then the doctor went on to say that a magistrate would be there that evening to see my brother, and most likely would give him his discharge right away. I said, "If that is the case, why was he brought here at all? What evidence is there of his being queer? The answer astonished me. "He has been reading the Bible," I said, "Has he? What of that? I did not know that was a sign of lunacy."

"Then I went to my brother and asked him about it. He said, 'There is nothing else to read. They are keeping me in bed—God knows why; I don't. What am I to do?—I must do something.' Soon after this I and my son had to leave.

"The next day I sent him in a good lot of newspapers, and in the afternoon my brother Robert, whom I had telegraphed for, arrived. When he heard what had occurred he said, 'Well, if anybody had told me that it was possible to kidnap a sane man in front of his own house in London, in broad daylight, and lock him up as a lunatic I should have laughed at the man who told me and called him a fool. However, I'm going to see this thing through at any cost, and don't go back till Ted is at liberty.

We went up to the workhouse that evening, but were refused admission, and were told to come the next day, Sunday, which was a visiting day. So we did, and had two hours' talk with Edward, being more than ever amazed that he should ever have been seized as he was, and terribly angry at the way he had been treated. When the two hours were up we had to go, and as we did so my brother Robert told the attendants that we were coming on Monday, and should not leave, no matter what the consequences were without we took Edward with us.

Early on Monday morning we again presented ourselves at the workhouse gate. When we saw the doctor he said he could not do anything without the certificate on which he was brought there. So we went to the relieving officer and all returned together. I don't know what took place, but it ended in my brother being released just about half-past eleven.

END OF THE POSTAL STRIKE.

Men resume Duty.

A meeting of the strikers was held yesterday morning at Magunwadi, Thakordwar, where Professor Padhye, Mr. Ranade and others addressed the strikers, advising them to rejoin their work, before the time allowed in the notice, published the previous day, expired.

They also assured the strikers that they would be treated generously, and would be reinstated in their former grades, and that their service would be counted towards pension. They convinced them that they would not suffer in any way if they rejoined.

This had the desired effect, and at about one o'clock yesterday afternoon, all the strikers turned up at the General Post Office for re-employment, tendering, at the same time, a letter of apology for their conduct:—

The following petition signed by more than 500 inhabitants of the Bhuleshwar Ward, has been addressed to the Presidency Postmaster:—

The Presidency Postmaster-General.

Sir,—We, the undersigned inhabitants of the Bhuleshwar Ward, which is under the Jurisdiction of the Market Post Office, beg to draw your kind attention to our following complaints and request to do the needful in the matter:—Since the date of the strike, we have never faced a post delivery in our chals and buildings, and it is quite untrue that we are receiving regular postal delivery as alleged by the Postal authorities and some of the daily papers. Even to-day we challenge that if the postal bags be examined, letters, bearing postal stamps of 16th instant, will be found undelivered. Our inconvenience is so great that the trade even is affected to some extent—some orders requiring prompt execution are lost, money-orders are undelivered, "hundies" are missing and parcels and book-posts are nowhere yet delivered, some vegetable parcels are decomposing in the absence of Railway receipts, it is no exaggeration to say that we are living in the Seventeenth Century as regards postal convenience.

In the Fort, leaving firms and offices, might be receiving regular deliveries, but in the out-Fort, it is a different condition altogether. Even in the Post Office one can see a whole heap of book-parcels and letters undelivered.

The new recruits, however intelligent they may be in their mofussil cities, are of very little use here in Bombay. In mofussil each tenant has a separate house, and consequently they are not required any tact to find out the addressees, but in Bombay, each building accommodates twenty to fifty or more different tenants and what more, that a tenant of the first floor is not knowing another of the third floor and we shall not be surprised even one were to say, that these new men are going up and down the stairs several times before they complete the delivery in one building.

In our Ward, they can be seen sitting on the veranda of Messrs. Kalidas Jutha, and Narandas Purshotamdas, the Bhuleshwar Library, or Gangadas Vijbhukhandas, with a heap of letters before them, like a vegetable seller with a crowd surrounding them to get their letters. In fact, these new men are extremely good in behaviour, but they are quite new to know streets and specially the 'mallas' and chawls.

We do not see how long such a condition will prolong at the sacrifice of the public convenience and the interest.

We do see and understand the difficulties of the authorities but we have every right to claim the same facility that is given in the Fort, i.e., to have a regular delivery of *Mail* letters at our places.—We have, etc.

(Here follow 500 inhabitants of the Bhuleshwar Ward).

We learn that prior to the strikers approaching the Postmaster-General yesterday afternoon, they marched in a body to the Gymkhana Cricket Ground where, Mr. W. L. B. Souter, the Police Commissioner, was playing for the Byculla Club, and explained to him their regrets that they had not more quickly yielded, and expressed their regret and asked pardon. Mr. Souter spoke to them in kindly terms, saying that everything would be righted and that they should now go to the Postmaster-General and tender their apologies. At this the strikers commenced cheering loudly, apparently in great glee that their trouble was nearly over. They accordingly went to the P. M. G., and after apologising, were allowed to return to work, but as yesterday was a Hindu festival they were given a holiday. The men therefore again returned to the Cricket Ground to thank Mr. Souter for his good advice and intervention.

As all the strikers will be reengaged, the outsiders from the mofussil stations will be sent back to-day.

The Police and the Postal authorities, deserve to be congratulated on the able way in which they worked to tide over this difficulty.

Amongst the officials who helped to influence the strikers to turn to, must be mentioned Mr. W. L. B. Souter, Police Commissioner; Superintendents Nolan and Sloane; Messrs. Doran, Hooper, Cabral, and Chattering of the Postal Department.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY GROUNDNUTS.

Preliminary memorandum on the Groundnut Crop for the Season of 1906-07. Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1904-05 the area under groundnut in the British Territory included in this forecast has represented some 19·2 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India. (Information up to 5th August):—The reported area, 58,000 acres, is about 15 per cent. below last year, but 76 per cent. in excess of the decennial average of corresponding forecasts. The decrease is entirely confined to the Nasik District, where there is a deficiency of 76 per cent, compared with the abnormally high figure of last year. Rain for sowing somewhat deficient in South Deccan, where the crop is principally grown. Elsewhere sowings commenced at normal dates. The crop is so far good, but deficiency of water-supply is felt in places.

BOMBAY SESAMUM.

Preliminary memorandum on the Sesamum Crop for the Season, 1906-1907. Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1904-1905 the area under sesamum in the British territory of the Presidency included in this forecast has represented some 9·75 per cent of the total area under the crop in British India. (Information up to 5th August.):—Total reported area for Presidency, including Sind and Native States, 487,000 acres; 15 per cent. over last year's area and 54 per cent. over decennial average of corresponding forecasts. Crop generally good.

Gujarat.—Area 179,000 acres; 10 per cent over last year and 180 per cent over average. Sowings of kharif crop extended under favourable early rains. Rabi crop still being sown. Kharif sowings begun about normal dates and seedlings in flourishing condition.

Deccan.—Area 197,000 acres; 42 per cent. over last year's area and double the average. Favourable early rains induced larger sowings which commenced earlier than usual. Crop excellent in north; in south so far good, but rain needed in places.

Karnatak.—Area 32,000 acres: 51 per cent, over last year, but 7 per cent, short of average. Increase mainly in Bijapur, where sowings made under favourable early rains. Elsewhere deficiency of seasonable rain has delayed sowings. Crop so far good, but needs early rain in places.

Konkan.—Area 21,000 acres: 22 per cent. over last year and 2 per cent. over avareage. Sowings continue in south. Crop good at present; Sowing date normal.

Sind.—Area 57,000 acres; 31 per cent below last year and 69 per cent under average. Sowings continue. Crop so far good. Sowings began a little earlier in Upper Sind; elsewhere at normal dates.

P. S.—Report from Sorath (Kathiawar) since received shows 95,000 acres with good crop.

BY THE WAY.

FICTION IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

The question of the propriety of admitting works of fiction into public libraries has long been a troublesome one for librarians and library committee men, who sometimes look upon novels as necessary evils. The late Sir Redmond Barry, founder and for many years chairman of the Public Library of Victoria, was one of those who thought that novels were out of place in a great public library. A visitor once asked him whether there were many works of fiction in the collection. "Very few indeed, sir," replied Barry, "and I am thankful to say that these few are being rapidly appropriated by unscrupulous persons and will not be replaced." It was this Sir R. Barry who once gave an order to a London bookseller to supply the works of all the authorities referred to by Gibbon in his "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." The execution of such an order would give the bookseller much trouble and no doubt some profit. It certainly profited certain scholars in the University.

THE WORLD'S HOLIDAYS.

To such an extent has commerce, aided by the telegraph, brought together remote parts of the earth that merchants find it necessary to keep calendars of festivals on which business is liable to be interrupted in different countries. A strange medley are the holiday titles arranged in formal catalogue. Our own Coronation-day stands next to the religious festival of Ganesh Chaturthi in Bombay; Independence Day in the United States is followed by the beginning of the Buddhist Lent in Burma; the Sri Jayantha festival in Madras is neighbour to the Russian Church commemoration of the death of St. John the Baptist. The New Year—"Bairam"—in Turkey and Egypt, which like other Mohammedan anniversaries varies in date, this year jostles the Proclamation of the Republic in Brazil and the Roumanian feast of St. Michael and St. Gabriel. The legendary Japanese Emperor Jimmu Tenno is honoured just after St. Domingo's celebration of Independence day, followed hard by Russian saints' days, an Indian festival, and Washington's birthday,

CHINA AND NORWAY.

Now and then we meet with a juxtaposition that is more than accidental. It must be an underlying nature-worship which unites the Chinese Dragon Festival and that which at the summer solstice sets bonfires burning on the headlands of Norway and Sweden. Fragments of early race history are often preserved in holidays. The hiring fairs of Cumberland, Lincoln, and other counties in mid-May are plain relics of the so-called "Celtic" year, which began at that season, had its half-year at Hallowe'en and its quarter days at Lammastide and about Shrove Tuesday. In clinging to their Whitsuntide holiday Lancashire folks have the high authority of King Arthur, for it was at Pentecost, according to Malory, that the Knights of the Round Table held their jousts and tournaments.

THE DEATH PENALTY FRANCE.

The death penalty will probably soon be legally abolished in France. In the meantime a preliminary step has been taken by extinguishing the office of M. Deibler, the executioner, his salary and that of his assistants being eliminated from the Budget. The present M. Deibler is the son of the original Deibler who was public executioner for over thirty years. His son has had hardly any practice at all. M. Loubet, when President of the Republic, was always averse to capital punishment, and was ever ready to sign a reprieve on the slightest pretext. His action has certainly influenced public opinion, which appears to view the coming measure with favour.

AN OLD TALE REVIVED.

Chancellor Espin had a golden opportunity at the Liverpool Consistory Court recently. The Vicar of St. Luke's Church, Formby, applied for permission to remove an ancient font from the churchyard to the church. The Chancellor observing that it was most unusual to have two fonts inside a church, and having directed that one only should be used, told a little story. Some time ago a generous parishioner of a Liverpool church presented a new font, which was erected at the end opposite to the old font. The vicar then gave it out to the congregation among his usual parish notices, that "in future children will be baptised at both ends!"

YOUTHFUL IMPRESSIONISTS.

Impressionism without preciosity often distinguishes the untaught literary craftsmanship of childhood. A sentence from a little schoolgirl's essay quoted by Mr. T. E. Harvey, in a pamphlet on "The London Boy's Saturday," is a striking instance. Everyone who has seen a bank of bluebells (wild hyacinth) will have noticed the peculiar vapoury quality of the colour. This twelve-year-old girl expresses it thus:—"There were a lot of hyacinths growing, and the air about a yard from the ground looked quite blue." The transference of the colour from the flowers to the air gives the effect with the touch of a literary artist. Children are sometimes equally skilful in striking off a difficult definition. It was a Manchester schoolboy who, in answer to the question "What is a hint," replied tersely, "Half a tell."

CHURCH DECORATIONS.

A new danger to old churches has been discovered by Mr. Thomas Hardy in the ways of the young folk who decorate the churches for Christmas and harvest festivals. "The battalion of young ladies to whom the decking with holly and ivy is usually entrusted," Mr. Hardy writes in this month's *Cornhill*, "seem to be possessed with a fixed idea that nails may be driven not only into old oak and into the joints of the masonry, but into the freestone itself if you only hit hard enough Many observers must have noticed the mischief wrought by these nails. I lately found a fifteenth-century arch to have suffered more damage during the last, twenty years from this cause than during the previous 500, of its existence. The pockmarked surface of many old oak palpits is entirely the effect of the numberless tin tacks driven into them for the same purpose."

THE SOOTHING NEED.

Mr. Labouchere's conclusion that "the tobacco habit probably prevents many impulsive crimes" recalls Bishop Moorhouse's testimony to the same effect. In Australia the Bishop often waged religious controversy in newspapers—"the only means I had," he has said, "of exciting interest in religious matters among the people in my scattered diocese. Sometimes my critics were very severe, but if I ever felt nettled by their criticisms I used to sit down and smoke a pipe, and then I could write a reply with true espiscopal dignity."

SHIKARING A POLICE "TRAP."

Sir Archibald J. Macdonald, Bart., J.P., vice chairman of the Automobile Association, writes to explain how he inspected, on behalf of the Association, a "police trap" at Ninfield, in Sussex. Sir Archibald, with "three other reliable witnesses," drove to the trap "in quick time" on a 40-h.p. De Dietrich, and photographed the policeman at the nearer end of the "trap." "Having much more yet to see to, I returned to my car and drove slowly to the far end of the trap, to the north. Here I was able to 'stalk' and photograph unseen the two policemen at this end, but the thing that bothered me most was that there was no timing apparatus at either end of the trap. It did not take two of my passengers long to find out that it was artfully concealed in the very centre of the 'trap,' and thither I proceeded.

THE HEIGHT OF ACCURACY.

I found 'Wagllaghorn' in charge, with a professional electrician, who presided over this 'infernal machine,' which was worked as follows. It consisted of an oblong box about 14in. by 10in. In the centre of the lid was a watch, and on each side of the watch were two electric 'press buttons.' Note the method of procedure, which I carefully observed while sitting by the 'machine' while cars were actually running through the 'trap' under supervision of my assistants, Car enters trap from either end, and police in charge, as shown in photograph, press a 'button,' which rings a bell in the aforesaid box, 220 yards distant, in centre of 'trap.' Electrician in charge, caught unexpectedly, standing some two yards away from 'the box,' and possible lighting a cigarette or pipe, rushes to box and presses No. 1 contact to stop the bell ringing and then No. 2 contact to start the watch. How beautifully accurate. Car passes centre of trap, 220 yards in a given time, then No. 3 contact button is pressed to stop the watch, and No. 4 is pressed, which rings a bell at the far end, either way, for the car to be stopped."

NEW RIME OF THE ANCIENT MARINER.

[It is now stated that grey hairs are the result of indigestion.]

It is an ancient Mariner,
And he stoppeth one of three;
"By thy long grey beard and grizzled locks,
Now wherefore stopp'st thou me?"

He holds him by his glittering eye:
"My hair is grey," says he,
"And yet thy nose thou holdest high
Whene'er thou passest me.

"Why dost propose to give thy nose
That attitude erect?
Grey hair's the sign of age and so's
Entitled to respect."

Says the Passer-by, "I know not I
Had done so harsh a thing,
But if I did, it can't be hid
I've reasons worth mentioning.

"Thine intellect holds, I detect,
A fallacy lying low:
Age can command my deep respect,
But Indigestion—No!"

THE LADIES' CORNER.

"LA CHAMBRE DES HIRONDELLES."

"Is this not a charming name for a guest chamber?" writes our lady correspondent in Paris. "I heard it used in this sense for the first time when I was staying recently at a delightful old French chateau, and the idea has taken possession of my affections. In the first place, the French believe that swallows bring with them great good luck. Then it is certain that they always return to a place where they have nested and have been well treated. They come to us bringing with them happiness and good luck, and after a time they flutter their wings and fly away—to return at a future season. "The whole idea is ideal when applied to the visits of friends, and at the chateau to which I have just alluded the favourite guest chamber was always spoken of as 'La Chambre des Hirondelles.' So strongly does the stately mistress of the beautiful old house feel on the subject of hirondelles that a large pane of glass was taken right out a window in a room where these graceful little birds always, every year, build a nest. "At the end of the season, when the birds have finally departed, the glass will, of course, be replaced, but during a certain season in each year the passage to the nesting place is always left open."

THE SUCCESSFUL HOSTESS.

"The successful hostess is born, not made—like the true genius—but during my visit to that lovely spot in the Seine-et-Marne Department I was very much struck by the small attentions which were quietly shown to each guest—little things that in ordinary life would not be thought of, but which made all the difference in the world. In some occult way the hostess had learned the name of the favourite newspaper of each guest, and it was invariably sent up to their bedrooms with the petit dejeuner. In every room there was a generous supply of notepaper, picture postcards of local views, easily-understood railway instructions, and full information as to outgoing and incoming mails. "When one went to dress for dinner on a certain little table—specially placed in each bed-room for the purpose—there was a selection of flowers and of ferns, from which to make a choice. Nothing was forgotten which could add to the comfort of the 'hirondelles,' and it is not surprising that they return again and again, very gladly, to their comfortable quarters. It was Liberty Hall in the best sense of the words, and from morning to night everyone felt and looked in the best of humours."

TRAVELLING CLOCKS.

The travelling clock is by no means a fad or a fancy, but decidedly an article of practical use. The early summer is the season when it is in most demand—when people are starting on their travels. Among the finer specimens are some with cases of silver and some with cases of silver and bronze, some in bronze case with silver panels, some with decorated porcelain panels, others with panels of enamel in various colours, and there are many in different styles, in cases of bronze gilded, and among all the various clocks there are many that would be considered as of simple design that are really objects of great beauty. Most travelling clocks are equipped with an alarm attachment. These clocks are small, some of them not more than three inches in height, though the greater number are from four to six inches high. They are found in hundreds of styles, and, as with so many other things, new styles are constantly being added.

DAINTY COLLARS AND CUFFS.

Pretty and inexpensive collars and cuffs can be made from handkerchiefs. One, with a hem-stitched border, trimmed with narrow lace, is effective, and the embroidered handkerchief is also much used for these little sets. One side will make a turnover collar, when cut about two and one-half inches wide, and sewed into a band. The opposite side will make another collar, and the two that are left will form the cuffs. A little feather-stitching above a plain hem makes a charming finish.

ANGLO-INDIAN WEDDING AT HOME.

Sydenham Clarke—Fell.

A pretty and interesting wedding took place at the Parish church of Wimbledon between Mr. Ernest Sydenham Clarke, of Kitherhalli Estate, Shanivarsani North Coorg, and late, of Lumsden's Horse, youngest son of Colonel Sydenham Clarke, late Royal (Madras) Engineers, and Miss Phœbe Fell, the eldest daughter of Mr. Arthur Fell, M. P. for Great Yarmouth, of Lauriston House, Wimbledon Common. The utmost interest was aroused in Yarmouth in the incident, because of the active manner in which Miss Fell associated herself with her father's candidature a few months ago for the representation of this town in the Parliament. The services, which was choral, was varied from the usual form, by the absence of organ and choir, for which was substituted, the fine Band of the 21st Lancers, who played all the music for the services including the hymn "O Perfect Love." The officiating clergy were Rev. H. S. Fall (uncle of the bride), the formerly rector of Morchard Bishop, Devonshire, assisted by the Rev. Alan Bell, Vicar of Wimbledon. The scene in the church, was a very pretty one, varied also from the usual course of similar cermonies, the nave and chancel being freely decorated with white flowering plants, notably, white lilies and white hydrangeas, which were most effective and during the time that the many guests were arriving the Band of the 21 Lancers played a selection of music Every seat in the church was occupied and late arrivals had to content themselves with standing room at the back and up the side aisles. The bride, who looked charming, was given away by, her father, and was attired in rich white liberty satin the bodice trimmed with an old Empire lace fichu, and the skirt draped with similar lace (the gift of the bride's step mother.) Her veil was of chiffon, and instead of the usual wreath of orange-blossoms she wore a gold myrtle Roman diadem (the gift of the bridegroom), which had been made in Rome, especially for her, after the design of the old Roman laurel wreaths, and her only other ornament was a diamond and sapphire brooch (the gift of for the Conservatives of Great Yarmouth). She carried a lovely bouquet of white roses tied with white satin streamers (the gift of the bridegroom).

The seven bridesmaids in attendance upon her were her two sisters, the Misses, Margaret and Winifred Fell, the Misses Marjorie and Nancy Clarke (sisters of the bridegroom), Miss Fairlie Thompson (cousin of the birdegroom) Miss Mackay, and Miss Constance Clarke, the bridegroom's small niece, who were most picturesquely costumed in white Bretonne net over white soft silk, the bodies arranged with pretty lace fichus and sleeves, pale pink silk sashes, while instead of hats they wore wreaths of pink May blossom in their hair, and carried large sheaves of pink roses tied with white satin ribbon, and wore gold and pearl safety pin brooches in the design of a harp, which, with the bouquets, were gifts of the bridegroom. His little niece carried a basket of roses (instead of a sheaf) beneath which were silver horse shoes which she strewed on the ground as the wedding party came out of the church.

Mr. T. J. K. Hext, of Bellarimotee estate, Coorg, fulfilled the duties of best man. At the conclusion of the ceremony the guests adjourned to Lauriston House, where they were welcomed by Mr. and Mrs. Fell, the Band playing on the lawn, during the afternoon.

The gardens were thronged with relations and friends who had come on from the church to wish the bride and bridegroom every happiness. Several groups were taken and many telegrams were received, and later on in the afternoon, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Sydenham Clarke left for London *en route* for Chester on Tee, Norfolk, amid the hearty congratulations of all assembled friends, to spend the early days of their honey-noon.

The bride went away in a smart costume of flowered net, and she wore a large white straw hat trimmed with vieux-rose roses.

FATAL TRAMWAY ACCIDENT IN COLOMBO.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCE.

A Serious disturbance took place in New Moor street, Pettah, on Saturday, resulting in the Tramway service being suspended for some hours. At about 1 p. m. a tram-car accidentally ran over a Sinhalese girl, about 10 years of age, employed at a Moorish house who expired within a few minutes. This caused an unlawful assembly and the crowd unexpectedly commenced assaulting the tram-car drivers and conductors. One driver received a serious blow which necessitated his removal to the Hospital. This over, the crowd insisted on not allowing the cars to continue running and accordingly all cars were brought to a standstill. The crowd in the meanwhile increased and kept up its commotion. The Pettah Police could do nothing with so large a gathering. Hours passed, but the crowd did not disperse. At 3 p. m., however the Maradana Police turned out 50 constables, while some from the Fort too were also summoned. The Police from the Cinnamon Gardens, Kollupitiya, Slave Island and Kotahena also arrived and the men took up positions along New Moor Street from the Dam Street Junction up to Kuruwe Street corner as the accident occurred a little beyond the Mosque. Mr. C. C. Longden, the Inspector-General of Police, Superintendent Dowbiggin and Assistant Superintendent Daniell also arrived, but it was not until 4 p.m., that the tram-cars resumed running, the first car reaching Fort a little after 4 o'clock. Whilst the road where the accident occurred was cleared of the large crowd of people, the gatherings at the two junctions kept on for some time. The mutilated body of the child was removed to the Mortuary at Maradana Headquarters.

BABY QUIRK'S SPEEDY CURE

Torturing Raw and Scaly Eczema—Grew Worse Under Two Doctors' Treatment for Three Months—Face in Terrible Condition.

ANOTHER MARVELLOUS CURE BY CUTICURA

"My baby was afflicted with a loathsome running eczema. Two doctors treated him for three months, but he grew worse and his face was a sickening sight. We then started to use the Cuticura Remedies, and noticed an improvement at once. Within a fortnight the running had ceased and the scabs were nearly all dried off, and in a month his face was perfectly clear. You are at liberty to use this statement, as I should like all to know of the value of Cuticura.—William Herbert Quirk, No. 1 West End Cottages, Ruywood Road, N. Southampton."

STILL ANOTHER CURE

Baby Raw With Humour Suffered Agony, Mother Discouraged.

"A terrible sore and humour broke out on my baby, looking like raw flesh, and causing the child untold agony. My physician could not help him, and I was discouraged. Then I tried Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment with almost immediate success. Before the second week the soreness was gone, not leaving a trace of anything.—Mrs. J. H. Block, 281 Rosedale St., Rochester, N. Y."

AND STILL ANOTHER

"At four months old my baby's face and body were so covered with sores and large scales you could not tell what she looked like. At last we got Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The sores began to heal at once, and she could sleep at night, and in one month she had not one sore on her face or body.—Mrs. Mary Sanders, 709 Spring St., Camden, N. J."

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props. Mailed free, "How to Cure Baby Humours."

SEVERE ASTHMA CURED



A BOMBAY BAILIFF JOINS I PRAI FOR Dr. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC HERCULEX

Do not consider yourself incurable any more. Read this and be sure that there is a cure when you want it :—

SMALL CAUSES COURT,
BOMBAY, 19th November 1905.

DEAR Dr. SANDEN,

I have much pleasure in testifying to the following :—My daughter, about six months ago, had a very severe attack of Asthma and was suffering from general weakness. I had tried medicines of several Doctors, but to no effect. I was then advised to try your Herculex. She has been using the same daily for some months with the greatest benefit to her health. The Asthma has disappeared; she feels much stronger, and her appetite has returned. She is now able to eat everything. I have therefore great pleasure in certifying to the beneficial results of your Herculex in cases of Asthma and general weakness, as proved in the case of my daughter.

Thanking you for the great interest taken by you in my daughter's case.

I remain,
Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) COWASJI BEZONJI,
Bailiff.

A cure like this has never been seen in India heretofore, and all you poor sufferers of this tiresome and difficult complaint are only too well aware of the fact. Come to me, unburden your troubles, and I will tell you how you can be cured in a painless, agreeable manner. If you cannot call, write at once, and I will send you, free of any charge, my latest works on electrical treatment.

CALL OR ADDRESS:

DR. A. T. SANDEN,
75, Hornby Road, 1st floor,
BOMBAY.



Mosquitos AND OTHER INSECTS MAY BITE BUT Pond's Extract

Immediately applied, prevents all Irritation and Kills the Cause of it.

THE OLD FAMILY DOCTOR

The faithful friend in case of Burns, Cuts, Inflammation, Bruises, &c., &c. Invaluable for Piles. You wouldn't be without it if you knew how good it is. Send for descriptive pamphlet, full of valuable information.

Pond's Extract Co., Desk 'H,' 65 Great Russell St., W.C.



MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

is a common saying in the theatrical profession no stage favourite, when he or she is absent from lon for any length of time, is really missed, there g always someone as popular to fill the vacant s. This in a general sense is true enough. But are particular instances where the London stage ery plainly suffered by the absence of its establish- tractions, and the instance of Miss Ada Reeve is picuous among their number. It is easy enough d a substitute for the pretty woman with a bright ner, a fair voice, and an unshrinkable smile. e are scores of such ladies on the books of the s in Garrick Street and the immediate neighbour- But Ada Reeve is a comedienne born, a repre- tive of the real and true art of the Stage; she is e head of her own special department of light dy, just as Miss Ellaline Terriss is at the head of and the business of that department is certainly what it was" while she is away from it.

is generally supposed that when Miss Ada Reeve he London Pavilion for the Gaiety the migration t her first appearance in a theatre. But this was far from being the case. The girl (she was only six- at the time) who made such a remarkable hit at the -hall in Piccadilly with the tomboy song, "What are?" had in reality left the regular stage for ariety boards. Her parents were members of a toire company which dealt with productions like *an Nature*, *Hoodman Blind*, *East Lynne*, *The Flag*, *Freedom*, and so forth, and Miss Reeve lways chosen for the parts of waifs and strays rtistic rags." The work was hard, for it was hiefly on the stage of the Pavilion Theatre in End, where emotion, when it is laid on at all, has laid on thick. Thus "Little Ada Reeve" rarely red in the mean streets of the Pavilion scenic without an ivory-white face and a large pair of es, and those crutches made her whole body ache ribly that she remembers to-day the relief she ed when the hero of the play, revelling in the entalities of the happy last act, took her on his der and led a procession of shouting "village en" round the stage.

Ada Reeve's eyesight is very far from good, but artist of the stage she finds her shortsightedness convenient than otherwise. When her sight was per working order her eye would get fixed, in the r moments of her "business," upon individual ers of the audience. This greatly hindered her efforts to appear at her ease on the stage, and at the invasion of self-consciousness, and it is y with a feeling of gratitude that she regards ffective eyesight which to-day shows her a ge" for an audience—just a great blurred mass anity, distinguishable only for its undoubted e in the bulk, but containing nothing on its surface but a dead level of "nobody in lar." There is another peculiarity about Miss besides the joy she feels that she has not a good She cannot remember when she made her pearance on the stage! Not that the clever artist ad memory by any means. But she was on the with her parents almost as soon as she could tod- d as this was her natural life at the time, just nursery is the natural life of children of easier on, she can no more remember her first experi- facing an audience than the average person member his or her first experience of bread and and "short clothes."

ung lady member of a company touring in the with a Japanese opera has applied to her mana- for being obliged to kneel on the stage during the part of the performance. It is hardly likely e management will be found responsible for the forts suffered by their "one line" lady of the ; but if the continual kneeling in Japanese opera "housemaid's knee," or, as it is already being n the theatre, "Japan-knee," it is more than le, and not more than reasonable, that chorus ho have to assume the familiar attitude of the se screen lady will ask for a little bit extra in y of salary for taking the risks of temporary dis- nt. The subject of this latest excuse for theatri- gation cropped up recently at afternoon tea at he semi-dramatic ladies' clubs, and was dropped d when one of the members, an elderly novele- hose husband is a clergyman, amiably suggested he consequences of kneeling on the floor might ove so serious to young ladies accustomed to their prayers at night in the good old-fashioned

s "Japan-knee" scare brings to one's mind the of Miss Sydney Fairbrother's perfection in the of Yo-San's maid in *The Darling of the Gods* at ajesty's. It was remarked in the Press how natu- he actress bore herself in the various uncomfor- postures peculiar to Japanese deportment, and a of Miss Fairbrother gave the secret of Setsu's s. The rehearsals of Messrs. Belasco and e Long's Japanese tragedy covered many days in inter months, and it was observed by people who pon Miss Fairbrother at her flat, and who were, peak, announced upon her suddenly, that they always discovered their hostess in a kneeling or tting attitude on the mat before the fire. The entious young actress explained to her visitors he was using the floor instead of a chair because shed to appear perfectly at ease in her part at ajesty's. Except when kept late at rehearsals, Sydney Fairbrother, during the weeks preceding oduction of *The Darling of the Gods*, took at least eal a day on the floor—that meal being, of course, ore easily tackled tea.

Arthur Bourchier, the fascinating Mr. Vander- as a coster with a barrow of vegetables and fruit; rthur Bourchier, the dashing Jack Frobisher of *Falls of Jericho*, shuffling about a "mean street" oner London" in the working "clobber" of the r—a faded cloth cap, a spotted neckerchief, gh old coat, and a pair of "kicksies" that were 'cut saucy over the trotters," but are now wrink- down over his huge boots, of which, by long anionship, they seem to have become a part. latest Arthur Bourchier, as he appears at as the ill-starred hero of *Down Our Alley*, the actor-manager has himself adapted from natole France's play, *Crainquebille*. Old Joe t is what he would actually have been officially ibed in the programme if he had "happened" in dcurdler at the Standard or the "Brit"—"A r with a Kind Heart." He gives apples from arrow to draggletailed daughters of Eve with a l of smiling generosity which leaves him no space lect upon the ironic superfluousness of the gift; when a little girl is short of a halfpenny in her lisse of a cabbage he cheerfully takes a kiss from mite in full settlement of his claim upon her per.

e is the softest and kindest and dearest old coster rinable, and as such naturally falls an easy victim to intelligence" of an over-zealous but not overscrupu- policeman, by whom he is arrested on a false charge bstructing the traffic, resisting the police in the exe- on of their duty, and causing a riot by crying out wn with the police—the swine!" and on whose dence he is given by an impossible magistrate teen days' imprisonment and fined £3. After the lequinade of carrots and newsboys and policemen, the travesty of the police court, we get a and very beautiful bit of tragedy. Joe Parrot, his e served and his fine paid, stands a ruined man on spot—his old "pitch"—where we saw him in the first benevolently giving apples to Eve and taking baby ses in place of the "a penny change"—a variation the old "pins-for-the-farthing" principle which, if ried into operation at millinery shops with men behind counter, might at times be a little embarrassing. mpared with his present plight, the prison life, with food and shelter was a comfortable one, and Joe, as sees a policeman coming his way along the "mean et," has an idea. He greets the officer with the cry didn't utter in the first act: "Down with the police he swine!" But the policeman is a "good sort" and ds the matter as a joke; and Joe, in despair, goes in direction of the river. But he is befriended by a sboy who has preserved his barrow for him during imprisonment, and the play ends with the two als" taking the barrow to adisused yard, to be ready market purposes in the morning.

We are promised no end of animals of different sorts the play of *The Boudman*, which Mr. Hall Caine preparing for Drury Lane. A daily newspaper forms its readers that Mr. Caine and Mr. Arthur llins have brought back with them from their anderings a Sardinian donkey "hardly bigger than a g." This exciting piece of news will doubtless mind many people of the bit of cheese which was out the size of a lump of chalk! It is to be hoped at the Sardinian donkey is appreciably larger than e average toy terrier, for the Drury Lane stage is considerable depth and width, and it would be a ity for the animal to pass unnoticed by the audiences fter being lured all the way from Naples by the romise of a prominent part. One of the great scenes n the Drury Lane autumn drama is to be a farmyard, herein cocks will crow and hens will cluck, and sheep ill exclaim "bah!" to the "moo" of the cow.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your est by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting eth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of RS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve e poor sufferer immediately, It is perfectly, harmless d pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet eep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little erub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the ild, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves nd, regulates the bowels, and is the best known medy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising m teething or other causes, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 22.

The pressure distribution is very abnormal and trough low pressure extends from the North of Madras into Sind. The Bombay current has again increased in activity in the Peninsula and Rajputana, where wide-spread rain has fallen. The Bay monsoon is now free to pass up the Gangetic plain to the extreme North, and the conditions are still favourable for the formation of depression. In Burma light to moderate and nearly general rain has fallen, and Mergui has reported 4 inches, Tavoy 2, Thayetmyo 1, and Maymyo 1½ inches. The skies are moderately to heavily overcast and the temperature does not differ by more than three degrees from normal. In North-East India the rainfall has been local in deltaic Bengal, while few scattered falls have occurred elsewhere, the heaviest being 2 inches in Purnea. The skies now are moderately overcast and the temperature is normal or in excess. In the United Provinces, excluding North-Western districts, West Central India and the Central Provinces light rain has fallen locally, the only large amounts being 1 1/2 inches in Allahabad, 1 in Pachmarhi and 1 1/2 inches in Raipur and Indore. The temperature has fallen and the area of rainfall in the United Provinces and Central India are accordingly normal or in defect in the former area or in excess in the latter, as well as in the Central Provinces. Both cloud and humidity have decreased in the United Provinces, and the skies are moderately overcast in all these areas. In Rajputana, excluding the North-Western districts light to moderate precipitation has been nearly general in Gujarat and local in Sambhal. Kotah and Mount Abu had 3/4 inch. The cloud and humidity decreased in the extreme North and the skies are clear or lightly overcast there and in the Punjab, except in the Eastern districts; but in the remainder of North-West India cloud and humidity have increased in Rajputana and Gujarat and the skies are thickly clouded. The temperature has risen on the Punjab and is normal or in excess everywhere, except on the extreme North. In the Peninsula the rainfall is varied from light to heavy and has been nearly general on the West Coast and Deccan and local in the interior of South India and Madras Coast. The principal amounts are Bombay and Ratnagiri 2 inches, Goa 3, Marmugao 4, Mangalore and Malegaon 1, Ahmednagar 4, Belgaum 1 1/2, Aurangabad 1, Gulbarga 3, Hyderabad and Cuddapah 1, Vizagapatam 2, Cocanada and Masulipatam 1-1/2, and Negapatam 3 inches. The cloud has increased and the skies are now heavily overcast everywhere. The temperature has fallen generally, except in the South-East, and now normal or in defect in the greater part of the Peninsula. Nearly general rain is probable in Burma, West and North Madras Coasts, South-East Rajputana, and Deccan and local rain in the interior of Burma, North-East India, the United Provinces, East Punjab, Central India, the Central Provinces, Gujarat, and in the interior of South India.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 23RD AUGUST.

Amritsar.—Weather clear. Considerable improvement in crops perceptible.

Bhatinda.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Food-grains sowing has been completed. Gingelly being sown.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton healthy.

Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants in flower.

Cawnpore.—Dry here, but raining in the surrounding districts. Cotton plants flourishing.

Benawar.—Looks like rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants in flower.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Cotton healthy.

Khamgaon.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Seasonable.

Broach.—Bright and cloudy intervals. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains and all crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants flourishing and continue to show more improvement. All crops doing well.

Wadhwan.—Looks like rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton healthy. All crops doing well.

Dholera.—Bright, no sign of rain.

Bhavnagar.—Looks like rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Seasonable. Continues cloudy. Cotton plants flourishing and showing bolls. Cotton crop excellent. All crops doing well.

Hubli.—Rain general over district. Continues cloudy. Cotton sowing begun. Crop prospects generally good.

Bellary.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton sowing making good progress. Food-grains doing well.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplanade.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In Cts.		In. Cts		In. Cts.		In. Cts.	
For day registered.....	37	15	37	12	43	35	37	75
Thursday 23rd Aug. 1906	1	55	3	10	1	85	1	37
Total....	39	10	40	22	45	44	39	76
Total fall to 23rd Aug. '05 ..	27	70	31	63	29	92	31	83
Total fall to 23rd Aug. '04 ..	34	10	36	78	36	19	29	17

CUMBALLA HILL RAINFALL.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO.

Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corresponding total 1904.	Corresponding total 1905.
In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
1 85	34 87	35 48	24 31

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 23RD.

STATIONS.	Pressure at 8 A.M.	Wind. Directions.	Temperature in Shade. Average hours.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·907						....	0·0	0·00
Jask	29·936	ESE	15	93·8	86·2	84	....	0·07	0·06
Muscat	29·919	...	...	...	...	...	....	0·24	−0·16
Aden	29·879	...	...	...	...	...	....	0·10	−0·18
Lahore	29·674	SE	7	91·4	81·3	80	0·25	3·42	−8·84
Sirsa	29·643	Calm	4	92·3	78·6	87	0·20	3·17	−5·31
Delhi	29·663	E	6	84·2	71·6	91	0·60	13·93	−1·70
Agra	29·656	SW	8	89·0	73·9	95	0·63	12·42	−5·01
Cawnpore	29·711	Calm	6	89·2	76·7	91	1·5	17·47	−0·42
Allahabad	29·690	SW	6	82·6	77·0	82	0·13	14·42	−3·26
Jhansi	29·714	WNW	4	85·2	77·1	86	....	14·92	−8·19
Jacobabad	29·672	SSE	6	117·1	84·6	54	0·02	0·02	−2·23
Karachi	29·687	WNW	24	89·2	81·2	84	....	1·24	−4·48
Jeypore	29·709	WNW	13	90·7	81·1	60	0·0	6·83	−9·84
Ajmere	29·734	NW	21	92·4	79·5	71	0·34	11·68	−2·87
Deesa	29·697	WSW	25	90·3	77·4	83	....	7·30	−8·63
Ahmedabad	...	NW	10	93·2	81·1	77	....	23·79	−7·02
Bhuj	29·706	SSW	32	90·1	80·0	87	....	9·11	−1·12
Jamnagar	29·713	S-W	31	92·0	80·2	83	....	14·10	−2·30
Dwarka	29·714	SW	30	87·3	82·3	83	....	7·76	....
Rajkot	29·725	SW	22	95·9	79·5	53	0·10	12·42	−7·78
Bhavnagar Para.	29·729	SW	19	96·6	81·5	68	0·01	14·86	−8·69
Veraval	29·719	WSW	33	83·6	82·7	80	0·94	14·05	−0·74
Newanch	29·704	WSW	21	89·6	77·2	61	0·50	15·25	+2·22
Indore	29·730	NW	17	86·1	73·1	78	0·02	25·20	+6·96
Sangor	29·705	W	17	81·4	74·6	80	....	26·90	−3·40
Jubbulpore	29·690	W	8	82·9	74·3	87	....	30·99	−7·11
Hoshungabad	29·669	WSW	8	87·0	75·8	84	....	26·96	−4·66
Khandwa	29·699	N	13	85·2	74·8	84	....	21·81	+1·32
Raipur	29·669	SE	11	83·1	73·4	90	....	23·29	−7·42
Nagpur	29·669	WSW	15	85·2	75·3	79	0·03	23·56	+0·93
Amraoti	29·684	WSW	1	85·6	72·8	91	....	22·96	−7·41
Akola	29·690	S	12	86·0	73·2	87	....	22·92	+1·14
Surat	29·678	WSW	15	87·1	78·6	98	0·43	29·11	−2·70
Malegaon	29·716	SSW	16	85·9	73·3	76	....	10·25	−7·09
Bombay	29·7	WSW	15	87·1	81·5	81	....	31·28	−1·28
Poona	29·718	W	24	84·6	71·3	87	0·2	13·83	+0·04
Ahmednagar	29·741	WSW	17	87·9	72·2	69	....	9·22	+0·99
Aurangabad	29·747	WSW	22	87·8	71·0	78	....	18·46	....
Sholapur	29·710	W	23	94·2	75·0	62	....	7·51	−2·81
Ratnagiri	29·620	WSW	10	89·8	78·4	83	0·12	57·28	−8·38
Bijapur	29·723	W	15	87·9	71·2	73	....	6·75	+0·21
Belgaum	29·725	WSW	23	79·3	68·3	81	0·07	22·61	−7·63
Mormugao	29·743	SW	11	87·0	80·4	78	0·33	62·40	+2·21
Karwar	29·733	SW	...	...	...	...	0·90	68·02	−13·78
Mangalore	29·770	WSW	...	...	...	...	0·0	75·21	−4·99
Calicut	29·771	NE	5	86·7	76·2	90	0·05	66·83	−10·18
Cochin	29·800	C	M	86·3	73·2	86	0·06	53·18	−1·51
Bangalore	29·771	NNE	12	84·8	65·8	80	....	11·4	+7·81
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·670	SW	10	91·3	75·2	73	....	12·60	−1·03
Masulipatam	29·656	Calm	7	89·0	77·1	87	....	12·87	−2·11
Bellary	29·667	NNW	13	87·0	75·7	60	....	6·37	−3·21
Cuddapah	29·681	E	6	90·2	80·3	60	0·18	11·10	−1·89
Madras	29·658	W	7	99·0	77·0	58	....	8·43	−0·94
Coimbatore	29·753	SW	11	89·4	71·6	86	....	1·89	−1·37
Trichinopoly	29·696	W	8	101·1	80·2	53	0·49	2·64	−3·84
Negapatam	29·675	W	11	101·4	81·5	53	1·05	7·43	−3·91
Colombo	29·776	ENE	11	87·0	77·0	79	....	7·09	−3·53

Bombay Local Rainfalls:—J. J. H. = 0·8 (36·9·4 P.C. G. T. H. = 0·24 (34·6 ; St. G. H. = 0·27 (9·5)

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen briskly at Surat, Malegaon and Bombay and has changed irregularly and by small amounts elsewhere.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The maximum had been 4° to 11° in excess of normal at Raipur, Bhuj, Khandwa, Deesa, Ajmere and Jaipur, and 5° to 8° in defect at Goa, Bangalore, Masulipatam, Cuddapah, Madras, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly. The highest temperature in the shade was 101° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast over a large area.

Rain.—Forty stations report rain, the heaviest falls being 5·57" at Mangalore, 3·80" at Ahmednagar, 3·70" at Goa, 2·22" at Negapatam, 1·94" at Bombay and Ratnagiri each, 1·71" at Allahabad, 1·45" at Indore, 1·40" at Nagpur, 1·35" at Masulipatam, 1·33" at Belgaum, 1·31" at Bhavnagar, 1·19" at Malegaon, and 1·10" at Cuddapah and Hyderabad each.

Weather.—Pressure along the West Coast is very favourable for the continuance of rain over a large area.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

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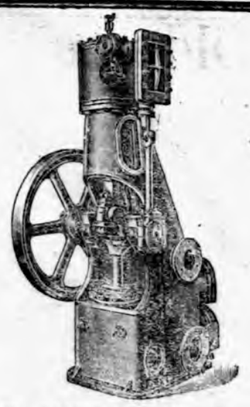
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The Bombay Gazette

EXTRA EDITION.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1906.

TELEGRAMS.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR-SHIP OF THE PUNJAB.

Sir Denzil-Ibbetson's Appointment Confirmed.

SIMLA, AUGUST 23.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has approved of the appointment of the Hon'ble Sir Denzil-Ibbetson K.C.S.I. a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in succession to the Hon'ble Sir C.M. Rivaz K.C.S.I. who retires in March next.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE TELEGRAPH DEPARMENT.

Free Transmission by Post Allowed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST, 23.

It is notified that complaints made by the public against the Telegraph Department may now be sent free through the post under the conditions applicable to the free transmission of similar complaints against the Post Office.

NEWS FROM MR. CALVERT,

Nearing Gartok.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 23.

From the last letter from Mr. Calvert, C. S., dated August 1st, he expected to reach Gartok in about a week. From thence the journey is stated to be entirely without incident.

LADY MINTO'S NURSING FUND.

Donations From Home.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 23.

The followiug are the further donations for the Countess of Minto's endowment fund of the Indian Nursing Assoeiation :—

Her Majesty the Queen £100, H. R. H. The Princess of Wales £25, the Rt. Hon'ble I. E. Elles, Baron Schroder, Anonymous, Mr. Leopold Rothschild £100 each, Colonel Battye Lord Rothschilde, Messrs Grindlay £50 each, Sir Thomas Lipton £20, and the Hon'ble St. John Broderick £10 each.

..AIN STORM PROGNOSTICATIYNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 23.

THE meteorological conditions appear to be favourable for an extension of rain into the dry regions of the Punjab, Rajputana and North-West India generally. The trough of low barometric pressure, along which the cyclonic storms, which are a feature of the rains, ordinarily travel, extends at present from the north of Madras, north-westward into Sind and should a storm form over the Bay, of which there are indications in to-day's observations the storm should proceed into North-West India carrying with it rain from both branches of the monsoon current.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

It is notified for information that the Sassoon Dock will be taken over for trooping purposes on the 1st proximo.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes," is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper Sold by Chemists Grocers, &c.

RANGOON ARMENIAN CHURCH CASE.

Plaintiffs' and Defendants' Arguments.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 23.

The Armenian Church dispute, which interests the Armenians throughout India is involving a point of power to remove a site of a church, was concluded this afternoon in the Chief Court of Lower Burma.

Mr. Cowasjee, the defending Counsel, said that the meeting of 31st July 1904 was not convened for the purpose of discussing the question of the purchase of the Kandawgalay site for Rs. 2,00,000 and that the persons who had convened that meeting had no authority to negotiate for such a purchase. If they had possessed such an authority it would have been recorded in the minutes of the proceedings. The defendants had protested against the payment of Rs. 10,000 as earnest money to Dr. Pedley out of the large sums which had been paid by them as subscriptions for carrying out the necessrry repairs to the church. In paying that amount plaintiffs had acted without authority. In the case of an ordinary trust if such a thing had been done the persons making the payment would have been guilty of criminal breach of trust and it would be no answer to say that he had acted in good faith. There was no evidence to prove that the church is in such a delapidated condition that it stood in danger of collapsing at any moment. This had been one of the exaggerations employed to induce the Burma Government to accord sanction to the purchase of the land. With regard to the representations made about the condition of the building they were inaccurate that past of the plaintiffs' story has been disproved by their own evidence.

Then it was contended by plaintiffs that the Armenian community needed a church situated away from the town in a quiet locality and that it would not inconvenience the members of the community by erecting a new church in the Kandawgalay site. They had evidence to show that the present site did not suffer under such disadvantages. It was a question of whether that was a sufficient ground to entitle the Court to say that the church ought to be removed. On matters of a purely religious character the Archbishop's opinion was undoubtedly of very great value. But in regard to plaintiff's contention that the church was in an objectionable proximity to a liquor shop that objection had been disproved by usage and had only been raised when the present litigation arose. It was not a ground upon which the Court could order a church's removal. A liquor shop in itself could not be regarded as a serious nuisance. If it was a cause of any unseemly noise or disturbance the community could easily appeal to the police to stop it. Counsel submitted that there was absolutely no force in Plaintiffs' pleadings. They were mere exaggerations made to obtain the sanction of Government for the purchase of a new site.

On behalf of plaintiffs, Mr. Higinbotham submitted that it was common knowledge that religious bodies possessing churches in the midst of cities preferred to sell land in the City and to remove to a locality considered more convenient and better suited for the conduct of religious services. They had two reasons in the present case for conforming to such a practice. They had a piece of land of high value in Rangoon town. The church on it was in the last stage of decay and he did not think anyone going past the church would fail to be struck by the delapidated appearance it presented both in style and structure. There was a prospect of obtaining a site which he did not think it would be denied. As far as the surroundings were concerned it was an admirable site for the purpose of building a church. These appeared to be deductions which any ordinary members of the community could draw for themselves and were sufficient to induce the Court to regard the matter with great care and for sanctioning the removal of the church. Further, when they had an Armenian Archbishop coming into Court giving it as his deliberate opinion that the new site would be highly advantageous to the community. Such evidence was a good and irresistible cause for the removal. The defence objected to the removal on two grounds, namely because the building was consecrated and was a convenience to the community at large. Counsel proceeded to refute the technicalities and accusations raised by the defence to prove the invalidity of certain meetings that had been held in connection with the subject matter of the suit. Regarding loss which the plaintiffs maintained they would have to bear Counsel denied the church would to sustain any loss. Should any loss be incurred the Government would no doubt bear it.

It had been due to the opposition raised by the defence that the land was not sold long ago. As to any surplus that might remain over the transaction what Government said was "You sell us the land and buy other land and build as good a church as you can, but any surplus you must hand over to us." Governments action was very obvious inview of the very liberal grants and concessions made in connection with the land vested in religious trusts for religious purposes, but if a trust sold such land no one must benefit. But in the present case there was nothing to show that the Government would not hand back any surplus upon good cause for its return being shown. In regard to the payment of Rs 10,000 as earnest money it might be that the trustees had not acted strictly within their rights by paying it from subscriptions supplied for repairing the church according to a plan which afterwards became an impossibility. But argued the counsel since it had been the object to get a new and better building for church services the payment of a sum of money was legitimate then. If meetings had been invalid as defence urged why were they not rescinded? On evidence adduced the plaintiffs had acted within their rights and were entitled to a decree as prayed. Orders have been reserved.